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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 52,620—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902. PRICE 4 ANNAS.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

SATURDAY 2 P.M

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	1902.
M.L. MASSILIA	5,026	G. W. Cockman.	26th July
* ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	2nd Aug
M.L. ORIENTAL	6,284	F. N. Tillard	9th „
* PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	16th „
M.L. ARABIA	7,903	J. L. Parfitt	23rd „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	30th „
M.L. PERSIA	7,951	W. A. Wheler	6th Sept.
* EGYPT	7,912	G. L. Langborne	13th „
M.L. CALEDONIA	7,558	E. H. Gordon	20th „
* PENINSULAR	5,287	T. Leigh	27th „

The steamers marked M. L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London, passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage Labelled with Port of Destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between NOON, and 12-30 P.M., for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA and JAPAN, and return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports en route.

F. RITCHIE,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 12th July, 1902.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.,

BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge, and on Favourable Terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA, by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving Details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
* BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates.

Calcutta Agents.—GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS.—GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

BOMBAY TO TRIESTE VIA ADEN, SUEZ AND PORT SAID.

DIRECT LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	V. Gutman	4,194	1st Oct. 190 .
IMPERATOR	C. Androvich.	4,119	1st Nov. 1902.

PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 660.	Rs. 357-8.	Rs. 165.

ORDINARY LINE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
GISELA	A. Calabrese	4253	25th July
a b MARIA VALERIE	C. Bellen	4235	17th Aug
a NIPPON	Klausberger	6500	25th Oct

a Will call at Fiume.
b Will call at Karachi.

PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	Saloon.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE OR VENICE	Rs. 412-8	Rs. 165.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE AVAILABLE FOR ANY PERIOD WITHIN A YEAR.

1st Class Rs. 990. 2nd Class Rs. 536-4. Saloon Rs. 618-12.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return Voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., at reduced fares.

This arrangement will prove of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company, which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO KOBE, VIA COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
NIPPON	Klausberger	6,500	30th July.

STEAM TO SHANGHAI, VIA SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To sail on or about
TIROL	Baron Bretfeld	2,771	23rd Aug., 1902

For further particulars, regarding Passages apply to

E. SCARPA, Agent.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street.
Bombay, 22nd July, 1902.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)

S. S. "KAGOSHIMA MARU," Captain K. KORI, 4,434 tons, WILL SAIL for SINGAPORE, CHINA and JAPAN on 28th instant.

For freight and passage apply to

T. IBUKIYAMA,
Manager.
Navsari Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 21st July, 1902.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on THURSDAY.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	Dupuy-Fromy	31st July, 1902.
YARRA	4,255	Charbonnel	28th Aug. 1902.
TONKIN	6,363	Schmitz	25th Sept. 1902.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA AND JAPAN.

S. S. "OCEANIEN," 4,259 tons, Captain Remes, to sail on or about 20th August, 1902.

For further particulars apply to

P. de BURE, Acting Agent.
New Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED,

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on FRIDAY, the 25th July, at 2 p.m., or later, on arrival of the English Mail.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on TUESDAY, the 29th July at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on THURSDAY, the 24th July, at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order (weather permitting).

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOMBASA.

S. S. "NEVASA," 2,998 tons, on or about MONDAY, 4th August.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th July.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 23rd July, 1902.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged, and best available Berths secured, at Lowest Rates obtainable by P. & O., and all other Steamers, Free of Charge for Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares, and full information furnished by return of post, on application.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. & O.

Every Assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on Application.

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CALCUTTA.
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

PASSAGES TO EUROPE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON,

1903.

MESSRS. THOMAS COOK & SON have JUST ISSUED the JULY NUMBER of their "Oriental Travellers' Gazette" containing full details of SAILING DATES for the Coming Season and Fares by all Lines.

A Copy will be sent free on application to

THOS. COOK & SON,
13, Esplanade Road,
BOMBAY.

PLAYING CARDS.

	Per pk.	Per doz. pks.
DE LA RUE'S, Club House Moguls	1 10	17 8
„ Palace Gold Moguls	2 4	25 0
„ "Pneumatic" from	0 15	
to	1 10	
„ „ for Piquet	0 15	10 0
AMERICAN SQUEEZER CARDS, superior	1 10	19 0
AMERICAN SQUEEZER CARDS, gilt edges	2 0	22 8
GOODALL'S DUPLEX PIONEERS, gilt edges	1 6	14 8
„ GREAT MOGULS	0 15	10 8

TREACHER & Co., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, POONA.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE-NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong

No slipping off the Nose.

Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting :—
Nickel Rs. 3-8. Gold Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CIGARETTES MANUFACTORY

BRITANNIA ANONYMOUS SOCIETY,

ADEN.

SPECIAL APPOINTMENT

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT.

The Public are hereby informed that the BEST CIGARETTES can only be obtained from the Britannia Anonymous Society.

WHY ? WHY ? WHY ?

1st.—Because the climate of Aden being dry, naturally preserves the elegant aroma of Tobacco and this is contrary to the climate of Cairo. Therefore Aden manufactured Cigarettes are superior to Cairo or Egyptian Cigarettes.

2nd.—Money being no consideration. The Society lavishes great care in selecting the finest Tobacco by paying the best prices and taking the smallest possible profit.

3rd.—This fine Tobacco is manufactured on hygenic principles and thorough cleanliness.

A trial order will convince the most fastidious Smoker of the Superiority of the Britannia Anonymous Society Cigarettes.

All Cigarettes are sent by post free to any part of the World.

All orders receive the quickest and most careful attention, no matter how small.

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THE EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE : 11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

THE PREMIUMS

Are so moderate that, at usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured, from the first, for the yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to

AN IMMEDIATE AND CERTAIN BONUS OF 20 TO 25 PER CENT.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE

SHOWING THE ANNUAL PREMIUM PAYABLE FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birthday.	Whole Life Assurances of Rs. 1,000.								Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1,000.						Age next Birthday
	Whole Life Premiums.		Premiums Limited to						Payable at death, or in						
			10 years.		15 years.		20 years.		15 years.		20 years.		25 years.		
	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	Rs.	a.	
20	21	10	48	8	36	6	30	7	64	5	47	6	37	11	20
21	22	1	49	4	36	14	30	15	64	6	47	8	37	13	21
22	22	9	50	0	37	7	31	7	64	8	47	10	37	15	22
23	23	1	50	12	38	0	31	15	64	9	47	12	38	1	23
24	23	9	51	8	38	10	32	7	64	11	47	14	38	4	24
25	24	2	52	5	39	4	33	0	64	13	48	0	38	7	25
26	24	11	53	2	39	15	33	9	64	15	48	3	38	10	26
27	25	5	54	0	40	10	34	2	65	1	48	6	38	14	27
28	25	15	54	14	41	5	34	12	65	4	48	9	39	2	28
29	26	9	55	13	42	1	35	6	65	7	48	12	39	6	29
30	27	4	56	13	42	13	36	0	65	10	49	0	39	11	30
31	27	15	57	13	43	10	36	11	65	13	49	4	40	0	31
32	28	11	58	14	44	7	37	6	66	0	49	8	40	6	32
33	29	8	59	15	45	4	38	2	66	4	49	13	40	12	33
34	30	6	61	1	46	2	38	15	66	8	50	2	41	3	34
35	31	5	62	4	47	1	39	12	66	13	50	8	41	10	35
36	32	5	63	8	48	0	40	10	67	2	50	14	42	2	36
37	33	5	64	12	49	0	41	9	67	8	51	5	42	11	37
38	34	6	66	1	50	1	42	8	67	14	51	13	43	5	38
39	35	8	67	6	51	3	43	8	68	4	52	5	43	15	39
40	36	11	68	12	52	5	44	9	68	11	52	14	44	10	40
41	38	0	70	3	53	8	45	11	69	3	53	8	45	6	41
42	39	6	71	11	54	12	46	14	69	12	54	3	46	4	42
43	40	13	73	4	56	1	48	2	70	6	55	0	47	3	43
44	42	5	74	13	57	6	49	7	71	0	55	14	48	4	44
45	43	14	76	7	58	12	50	13	71	11	56	13	49	6	45

A PERSON OF 30 may secure Rs. 1,000 at Death by a yearly payment of Rs. 27-4 during life. This Premium would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only instead of Rs. 1,000.

OR, if unwilling to burden himself with payments during his whole life, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 by twenty yearly payments of Rs. 36, being thus free of Premiums before age 50; this premium being about the same as most Offices require during the whole term of life.

OR, if preferring to make provision for his old age or for his family in case of death, he may secure the same sum of Rs. 1,000 payable at age 55 or death by yearly payments of Rs. 39-11.

TO PROFESSIONAL MEN AND OTHERS

Whose income is dependent upon health, the Limited Payment System or Endowments Assurance is specially recommended.

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

GRAND COMPETITION OF PRIZES.

PRIZE TICKETS will be given FREE of cost only
UP TO THE 13TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
AND
THE DRAWING WILL BE HELD ON
THE 20TH SEPTEMBER 1902.
ON THE
"ART UNION PRINCIPLE"
in the presence of Representatives of Local Newspapers and the Public to witness the bonafide Drawing.

Rs. 5,000

DIVIDED INTO 523 CASH PRIZES.

The manufacturers to further extend the popularity of their specialities in this country will give Rs. 5,000 in cash to the purchasers

—OF A—

SILVER OPEN-FACE LADY'S KEY-LESS WRIST WATCH, 12 LINED,

—OR A—

GENT'S SILVER WATCH, 16 LINED, RS. 8.

WITH 5 YEAR'S GUARANTEE.
These watches are well-finished and WELL WORTH THE MONEY

—OR AN—

ENGLISH-MADE TIME-PIECE, Rs. 3-8.

We highly recommend this time-piece. There is nothing in the market to compare with this world-renowned Time-piece, for which we give a guarantee for 5 years, that during this period we undertake to put right, free of charge, all minor accidents, including, breakage of mainsprings, and oil etc.,

—OR A—

Set of DIAMOND JUBILEE STUDS with Solitaires, Rs. 2-8.

—OR A—

DIAMOND JUBILEE CHAIN, Rs. 2.

PRIZES.	Rs.
1 Prize	1,000
1 Do.	500
1 Do.	250
2 Prizes Rs. 125 each	250
2 Do. „ 100 „	200
2 Do. „ 75 „	150
4 Do. „ 50 „	200
10 Do. „ 25 „	250
100 Do. „ 10 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 5 „	1,000
200 Do. „ 1 „	200
523 Prizes Total	5,000

N.B.—Out-station orders promptly and carefully attended to on V.-P. P. system only.

C. ARDESHER & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS,
Art Jewellers and Watch Manufacturers,
18, Dhurrumtollah Street, CALCUTTA.

NOTES.

INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY
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TODARMAR,
Price Re. 1 Postage half-anna.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette," Bombay.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
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PAINTING MATERIALS,
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS,
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.
Price List free on Application.

The Comprehensive Criminal Digest, 1862—1899.

BY

CHUNILAL HARILAL VAKIL, B.A., LL.B.

ONE OF THE BEST WORKS OF ITS SORT. It will find its way up to the front rank of books of this sort on its merits alone. For completeness of treatment it has no equal in the field. "Calcutta Weekly Notes":—Considerable care has been used in arranging the various cases under their appropriate headings. We have nothing but praise for the work turned out by the author. "Indian Review Madras":—This book should prove a most useful companion. The laborious task undertaken by the author in compiling this work appears to us to have been excellently performed. "Bombay Gazette":—It makes an era in the compilation of Criminal Digest in this country; will very likely supersede all those at present in the field. "Kayastha Samachar," Allahabad :—It supplies a long felt want. It is an improvement in many respects over all the existing criminal digests and promises to supersede them all. "Lawyer," Ahmedabad :—The arrangement seems to be everything that is desirable. "Madras Law Journal" :—It is superior in every respect to the existing criminal digests.—Bombay Law Reporter.

PRICE Rs. 17. POSTAGE 6 ANNAS.

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AT THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.

SOUTH AFRICA, 1899-1902.

MENTIONED IN DESPATCHES ;

Being a Complete List of Officers and Men of the Army and Navy mentioned in Despatches (with details of act for which mentioned, where such has been Gazetted) ; together with a List of those awarded the Victoria Cross (with details), Conspicuous Service Cross, Distinguished Service Order, and Distinguished Conduct Medals ; and of Nursing Sisters who have been awarded the Royal Red Cross.

Also List of all Honours and Special Promotion in the Army and Navy Gazetted up to May 6, 1902.

PRICE ONE SHILLING,
By Post 1-2.

THE ARMY & NAVY GAZETTE,
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LONDON, W. C.

POONA RACES.

THE

"FLAMMARON" BINOCULAR

is the most perfect BINOCULAR at the price for the RACES. As evidence of its

MARVELLOUS VALUE,
DEFINITION,
WIDE FIELD,
CLEARNESS and
PENETRATING POWER

The following Regiments are using the "FLAMIRION" for Field use :—

Cheshire Regt.	Central India Horse.
Oxford. Lt. Inf.	2nd Lancers H. C.
Shropshire Lt. Inf.	2nd Inf. H. C.
York & Lancaster.	8th Madras Inf.
R. Warwickshire.	S. Waziristan Militia.
S. Lancashire.	7th Bombay Inf.
Berar Vol. Rifles.	25th Bombay Inf.
9th Bombay Inf.	3rd Brahmans.

PRICE :—Rs. 35 Credit. Rs. 32 Cash. Complete with brown leather case, sling and belt fittings.

Special Rates for half dozen, dozen or more.

SOLE AGENTS :

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
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A GOOD CIGAR

SHOULD POSSESS

FRAGRANT BOUQUET

AND

DELIGHTFUL FLAVOUR.

IT SHOULD DRAW

EASILY

AND

BE MADE OF THE

BEST TOBACCO.

BAHADURS

POSSESS ALL THESE QUALITIES.

McDOWELL & CO., LD.,
MADRAS.
SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

RAILWAY GUIDE

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.

AS an unusually heavy demand for COPIES of the BOMBAY GAZETTE RAILWAY GUIDE published at the beginning of each month, is expected next month, orders should be registered at the BOMBAY GAZETTE office, 18, Esplanade Road, at an early date. This RAILWAY GUIDE is the most useful published and in view of the extensive alterations in the TIME TABLES of nearly all the Railways in India should prove an indispensable reference in all large offices.

Price : Eight Annas per Copy. Annual Subscribers, Rs. 5.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BYCULLA CLUB.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Byculla Club will be held at the Club House on SATURDAY, the 23rd August, at 9-30 P.M.

C. BOILEAU,
Hony. Secretary.

22nd July, 1902.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, will be held on the SEVENTH DAY of AUGUST, 1902, at 3 P.M., at the Registered Offices of the Company, Oriental Buildings, Bombay, for the purpose of submitting, and, if approved, of passing the Resolutions for amendment of Articles of Association as specified in Circular letter dated 12th July, 1902.

By Order of the Board.
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager.

Bombay, 23rd July, 1902.

NOTICE.

AN INDIAN INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION will be held in Ahmedabad, Bombay Presidency, in December, 1902. Intending exhibitors are requested to apply for particulars to the Undersigned.

P. M. HUTHEESING,
General Secretary,
Indian Industrial Exhibition.

DELHI CORONATION DURBAR.

WE, the UNDERSIGNED, REQUEST that THOSE GUESTS who have RECEIVED INVITATIONS from Government to the BOMBAY PROVINCIAL CAMP, at DELHI, WILL KINDLY COMMUNICATE WITH US, REGARDING THEIR REQUIREMENTS, as we have undertaken the Management of the Camp.
Very early intimation should be given.

McCAUSLAND & CO.
1, Dalal Street, Fort, Bombay.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

ALL PIANOS IMPORTED BY US BEING

HIGH GRADE INSTRUMENTS

ARE MADE WITH UNDER DAMPER ACTIONS.

For lightness and elasticity of touch, perfect damping and pure singing sympathetic tone, the under damper action is the only kind to be relied upon for these qualities. Intending purchasers should see that they only get Pianos made with under damper actions.

SOLE AGENTS FOR PIANOFORTES,
BY THE CELEBRATED MAKERS
C. BECHSTEIN,
LONDON & BERLIN.
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE-FABRIK STUTTGART
AND ONLY IMPORTERS OF THE
TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.
(TRADE MARK.)
SEE OUR ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS
FREE BY POST

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

CROFT MODY & CO.,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA
FOR
SHERRIES.

Shipped direct by the Growers.
Messrs. Gonzalez, Byass & Co.,
Xerez De La Frontera.
Grand Romano Amontillado.
SUPERIOR VINA TULA SHERRY (as used by Clubs and Messes)
SUPERIOR VINA DE PASTO.
MANZANILLA
OLD PUERTO.

SUPPLIERS BY THE BOTTLE :—
DENISON & CO.,
HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND
FOR

STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES has been very marked; the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded £ 1,000,000, sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS £13,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE £26,250,000

EVERY INFORMATION
in connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINNES can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

E. DUCKETT & CO.,

MONUMENTAL SCULPTORS,
EAST STREET, POONA,
SUPPLY MONUMENTS IN

I. Marble of really white colour.
II. Scotch and Indian Granite.
III. Close-grain Map-stone (Grey).

STATUARY IMPORTED.
Monuments kept in stock for immediate delivery.
Inscriptions a speciality, and free of charge.

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Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c., Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted, are accepted in this column)

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The Life of Father Goreh, by C. E. Gardiner ...	3	0
Alfred Tennyson, by Andrew Lang	2	0
Algebra, Part I. Langley and Bradly	2	
Liberal Religious Thought, W Copeland Bowie...	2	0
Health and Condition in the Active and Sedentary, Dr Yorke-Davies	1	0
The Last of the Great Scouts, by Helen Cady Whitmore	2	8
The Deerslayer. Fenimore Cooper	1	8
Famous Cricketers (18 vols.) bound in half Morocco, cost Rs. 22, price	8	0
Military Dialogues by Lieut-Colonel H. Newnham-Davis	1	8
The Sikkim Expedition of 1888. (Derbyshire Campaign Series No. 4)	0	12
PAPER COVERS.		
Views of Winchester College	0	8
Michael Ferrier, by E. Francis Poynter ...	0	12
Sordon, by Benjamin Swift	0	12
Princess Puck, by U. L. Silberrad	0	12
One Fair Daughter, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	8
An Ill Wind, by Mrs. Lovett Cameron... ...	0	12
The Jessamy Bride, by Frankfort Moore ...	0	12
The Island of Dr. Morean, by H. G. Wells ...	0	12
Skirmishing Made Easy, by Major B. Witherby.	0	6

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

LONDON, JULY 22.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols ....£95 11-16 = plus 5-16
3 per cent. Rentes ....£100 3-4 = unchanged
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan......£109 = do.
3½ per cent. Govt. Securities... £65 1-16 = plus 1-8
Bar Silver in London .... 24 7-16 = — 1-16
Do. 2 months hence 24 5-16 = — 1-8
Do. New York ...... 53 = unchanged.
Exchange on London at Paris. 25·16 = do.
Berlin Cheques on London......20·48 1-4 = do.
Do. New York .... 4·87 7-8 = do.
Discount, Bank of England, 3 per cent. = do.
„ Short London Bills 2 1-2 „ = do.
„ Indian Bank Bills 2 5-8 „ = do.
3 months Fine Trade Bills 3 „ = plus 1-8
6 Do. Do. 3 3-8 „ = plus 1-8
Interest, day to day loans 2 „ = —1-8
Do. 7 day market loans 2 1-4 „ = unchanged.

Shipping Arrivals—
Elswick Manor. St. Jerome.

Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier. Surats quiet. Manchester quiet. Total sales 7,000. Spot 5 1-32—1-16. Sold on speculation and for export 500. Imports 2,000. Arrivals closed quiet.

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	
4·67	4·41	4·28	4·22	
—5	—4	—4	—3	
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.
4·19	4·17	4·17	4·16	4·16
—2	—2	—2	—2	—2

In New York—

Receipts at the Port	1,000 Bales.
„ Last year	9,000
Exports to Great Britain	3,000
„ Continent	1,000
Mid-Uplands	9 1-4 — 1-8
Futures, month of July	8·42 — 21
Do. do. Dec.	7·77 — 5
Coffee	5 1-2 plus 1-8

In New Orleans—

Spot	9 1-16
Futures month of Sept.	8·01 — 0
Do. Dec.	7·62

Closing tone quiet.

WOOL AUCTION.

Liverpool wool auction opened to-day quiet, number of bales offered, 15,000. Common and medium whites and yellow 1-4 to 1-2 lower.

METALS.

Copper Braziers £66-10-0.
Yellow Metal £6.
Tin Plates £0-3-9.
Bar Iron Belgium £5-3.
Iron Corrugated sheets £11-5-0.
Basic Steel Bars £5-5.

FREIGHT.

Coals, Cardiff to Bombay, 8s. 9d.
Rapeseed, Yellow, Cawnpore, 28 3-4 July-Aug. Sellers. Tone dull.
do. Brown 35 3-4 do
do. dull.
Linseed, 54. July-Aug. Sellers. Tone Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. 2,210,000

Arrivals of Cotton, Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 6 p.m., on Tuesday, 22nd July, 1902 :—

Cotton	1,589	bales.
Wheat	9,088	cwts.
Linseed	1,083	„
Rapeseed	1,210	„
Gingellyseed	48	„
Poppyseed	1,467	„
Groundnuts	40	„
Castorseed	1,591	„
Rice	10,428	„
Myrabollams	283	„
Cottonseed	192	„

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, JULY 23

EXCHANGE—Tone firm.

Bank T. T.				1s 3 15-16d
Bank Demand				1s 3 31-32
Credit Bills 6 Months' Sight	D. A.			1s 4 1-8d
Do	6 do	do		1s 4 7-32d
French Francs	3 do	do		169 1-4
Marks	3 do	do		137 1-2
Hongkong	30	Days Sight		129
Shanghai	30	„	„	171 1-2
Japan	30	„	„	151

GOVERNMENT PAPER—3 1-2 per cent.—Tone steady.

Cash	97-15
1st Settlement	97-14
2nd do.	97-12

Money Market—Tone very easy.

BANK RATE—

Bank of England since 6th February		3	per cent.
Bank of Bombay	do. 17th July	3	do.
Bank of Bengal	do. 10th July	3	do.
Bank of Madras	do. 30th June	4	do.

SEEDS.—

Linseed.—Tone firm.

Ready Forward	... ...	9 12

Rapeseed.—Tone quiet.

Brown Cawnpore, Ready Do. Forward	6	4
Yellow Cawnpore Ready do. Forward	6	11
Yellow Guzerat, Ready do. Forward	7	4

Poppyseed.—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	... ... 8 7 6

Castorseed—Tone steady.

Ready Forward	... ... 27 to 27 4.

Liverpool opening telegram.
Tone—steady.
Estimated sales 8,000
Total imports.......................... nil

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
4·48	4·41	4·29	4·23
plus 1	...	plus 1	plus 1
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March.
4·19	4·18	4·17	4·17
...	plus 1	...	plus 1
March-Apr.			
4·16			
...			

COTTON.—The market is quiet to-day both for ready and the new crops. Business is restricted at Colaba in consequence of the small enquiry. The Sutta rates are now quoted as follows :

Bengals F.G. ....Re. 168 25 Jany. 1903.
Broach M. G. good... „ 213 25 March 1903.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed easier.
Surats quiet.
Good Bhownugger 3 30-32
The Manchester Market has been quiet.

2 3-4 per cent. Consols	95 11-16
3 per cent. Rentes	100 3-4
3 1-2 per cent. Sterling Loan	109
3 1-2 per cent. Rupee Papers	65 1-16
Bar Silver	24 7-16

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	2	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Umarkhadi and Dongri	1	3	25
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao and Kumbharwada	2	0	23
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpatty, Walkeshwar and Mahaluxmi	0	0	15
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	1	17
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	0	0	0
G Mahim and Worlee	0	0	4
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	2	13
Total	5	7	112
Total plague deaths to date	119,421	99,053	
Same date last year	16	13	108

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case grey or white hair" to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Whole sale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATH and MEMORIAM Notices (which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender) is Rs. 2, for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MONCK-MASON—July 15, at Mussoorie, the wife of Major H E Monk-Mason, 1st Moplah Rifles, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—July 18, at Clarendon Hall, Ootacamund, John Browne, in his 60th year.

TOUSSAINT—July 16, at the General Hospital, Madras, after months of patient suffering, Monsieur Ernest Eugene Marie Toussaint, aged 42 years and 9 months.

KEMP'S
EXTRACT OF CHICKEN
A PURE EXTRACT of the Flesh and bones carefully freed from fat. Dissolved in hot water, it forms a most nutritious food for invalids or infants. It is frequently, in emergencies like Sea-sickness, the only food patients can bear.
KEEPS IN PERFECTLY GOOD CONDITION MANY WEEKS AFTER BEING OPENED.
Per Jar, Re. 1-12.
KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 34m. Sun sets, 6h. 39m. High water. 1-8 m. 1-35a. Low water, 6-50m., 7-41a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Bombay Female Workshops, annual meeting, Apollo Street, 5-30 p.m.

FOOTBALL.

Telegraph vs. R. A.

POLO.—There will be a game at 5 p. m. to-day.

HOUSE-BREAKING AND THEFT.—Jaithalal Dwarkadas, a Hindu, who resides in Narayen Dharoo Street has reported to the police that during his absence from home on the night of the 21st instant, some one broke into his house by wrenching the lock off the door and carried away gold ornaments of the value of Rs. 480 from a cupboard.

THE B. S. P. C. A.—During the month of June last 1 horse and 4 bullocks were sent to the Pinjrapole at being unfit for work, at the instance of the Agents of the Bombay Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with the permission of the Presidency Magistrates and with the consent of the Owners; while 10 horses, 8 buffaloes and 113 bullocks were sent to the Bai Sakarbai Dinsha Petit Hospital for Animals at Parel for Curative treatment during the last month. 229 offenders were fined for cruelty to their animals, 13 cartmen were fined for overloading their carts, and 19 offenders were warned and discharged by the Magistrates.

MATRIMONIAL UNHAPPINESS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Karsandas Chabildas, Third Presidency Magistrate, a Parsi by name Muncherjee Pestonjee was charged with assaulting and refusing to maintain his wife Hirabai Muncherji. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, appeared for the complainant. It appeared from the evidence that complainant and accused were married eight years ago and had three children. During that period of eight years a great deal of cruelty was exercised on complainant and her children by the accused. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and expressed his regret for his past conduct. The Magistrate ordered him to pay a fine of Re. 1 and to enter into his recognisance for a sum of Rs. 100, and furnish a surety for the same amount, to keep peace for one year. Accused was also ordered to pay Rs. 6 per month to the complainant for her maintenance.

COMPLAINANTS FINED.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. D B. Binning, heard the case in which Mahomed Ismal Shaikh Oomer was charged with the theft of silver anklets valued at Rs. 30, belonging to one Sharifa, a Mahomedan woman. Mr. Kapadia, pleader, defended the accused. Evidence showed that about sixteen months ago both the complainant and accused started a firewood depot in partnership. Accused brought his share of money to invest in the concern and the complainant gave her silver anklets which were pledged with a marwari neighbour by both of them. It happened that the business did not prove a profitable one and hence the complainant brought the charge against the accused to get her invested sum back. The Magistrate fined the complainants Rs. 10 which were ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.—A similar case was heard at the same Court in which Inspector O'Keeffe charged one, Ramchandra Baloo, with stealing Rs. 50 worth of a gold ear-ring set with pearls belonging to one Anant Ramchandra. Complainant said that he was driven to bring the charge against the accused simply because accused had instigated his wife to disobey him and much more because he had kept her in his house for a period of eight years. His Worship fined the complainant Rs. 10, which were ordered to be paid to the accused as compensation.

A PRODIGAL SON.

BEFORE Mr. D. B. Binning at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, one Mirza Ali was charged with criminal misappropriation in respect of Rs. 1435-8 belonging to his father, Mirza Mahomed Saliekhan. Mr. B. J. Dhondi, pleader, appeared for the complainant.

It appeared from the evidence that accused was given by his father a hundi for Rs. 1,435-8 on the 7th instant to get it cashed. Having got the "hundi" cashed he absconded to Karachi with the proceeds. He was brought here on warrant and a large part of the property recovered. Complainant said that he was deprived of a sum of nearly Rs. 40,000 by his son, the accused, in that manner, and that he could not but get him convicted.

Accused said that his object in going to Karachi was only to see his brother there. The money he had taken away with him did not belong to his father; it was a part of the property of his deceased mother.

His Worship observed that he was convinced of the fact that accused had misappropriated the money in question, but he would not believe complainant when he said that he was deprived of a sum of Rs. 40,000. He sentenced the accused to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE MAHOMEDAN EDUCATIONAL CONFERENCE.

A MEETING of the Bombay Presidency Mohamedan Educational Conference was held on the 20th instant at Nacoda House, Nagdevi Street. The general secretary, Nawabzada Nasrullah Khan said that since the last session of the Conference in the month of March Rs. 8,500 have been promised towards the Conference Rupee Scheme. It was resolved that the amount be now realized and an account opened with the Bank of Bombay. It was also resolved that progress be made towards collecting the Rupee Scheme subscription and it is hoped that every Mahomedan will try his best to help in their communial object.

Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Chief Justice, has contributed a sovereign towards the Rupee Scheme, and has accepted the position of Vice Patron of the Conference.

ACCIDENT TO THE ORIENTAL.

A MARINE COURT consisting of Mr. D. B. Binning, President, Captain F. E. Hardcastle, Marine Surveyor, and Mr. D. Black, Superintending Engineer, B. I. S. N. Company's Dock, assembled at the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, to conduct an enquiry into the circumstances attending the accident which befell the P. and O. Company's s. s. Oriental on Saturday, the 5th instant, while the vessel was being taken into the Victoria Dock under her own steam. Mr. Bowen, solicitor, appeared for the Public Prosecutor, and Mr. Acworth, solicitor, appeared to watch the proceedings on behalf of the P. and O. Company.

Mr. Bowen said that there was a likelihood of the suspension of the certificate of some one of the engineers of the ship by the inquiry. He, therefore, applied that under section 13 Act VI of 1891 two assessors be appointed. According to the section the proceedings of the Court without the assessors would be irregular.

As there were no assessors available in the Court the President adjourned the inquiry till Friday next.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling presided at a sitting of the Court yesterday.

RE KARMALI MAHOMED.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, on behalf of the insolvent, said his client had been given on the last occasion an interim order as regarded those creditors who had been served. Another creditor had now been served, and counsel asked for an interim order as regarded him. His Lordship granted the application.

RE OOSMAN PEERMAHOMED.

Mr. Manker, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for an interim order, saying that he thought there was no opposition. The application was granted.

RE VALLABHDAS JAIRAM THUCKER.

Mr. Desai, for Naranjee Parmanand, a creditor, asked for a week's postponement of the rule, calling upon the insolvent to show cause why he should not attend the office of the Official Assignee.

Mr. Manker for the insolvent consented, remarking that his client was served with a copy of the affidavit late last evening. His Lordship granted the application.

RE RAGHAVJEE NANJEE.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for the insolvent, asked for two months' extension of the interim order. His Lordship granted the application.

RE TULSI BHOWAN KADIA.

On the application of Mr. Mankor the Insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE JOOSUB BEG MAHOMED AND OTHERS.

The insolvents, who appeared in person, applied for an interim order. There was no opposition, and his Lordship granted the application.

RE JAMSETJEE SORABJEE MUGA.

The insolvent appeared in person and was granted leave to serve notices and to amend his schedule.

RE AYUB AHMED MEMON.

Mr. Bhandarker, for a creditor, applied for a postponement on the ground that his client learned recently that the insolvent has some property in Cutch, and has sent a man there to make enquiries regarding the property. The man who has gone to make the enquiries, was expected to return in a few days. Mr. Manker who appeared for the insolvent was not called upon to address the Court. His Lordship remarked that the creditor has had already three weeks to make the inquiries, but had not done so. The application was, therefore, refused.

RE MAHADU RAMA BHAGAT.

The insolvent did not appear. Mr. Manker, for a creditor, said this client had taken the trouble to find out the properties which the insolvent had concealed, and the trouble would go in vain, Insolvent would probably come up on a future date and ask to be allowed to proceed with his petition. His Lordship said he would not be allowed to do so, and dismissed the petition.

RE JADOWJEE CANJEE THUCKER.

Mr. Ardasir Kapadia, for a creditor, opposed the insolvent's discharge. Mr. Majumdar appeared for the insolvent.

Mr. Kapadia said his first ground of opposition was want of jurisdiction.

The judge: You have not filed this ground of opposition.

Mr. Kapadia said it was filed as a supplemental ground of opposition.

The Clerk of the Court said that was so.

Mr. Kapadia said the supplemental ground was shown to the insolvent five days ago at Cooris, but he refused to accept it.

Insolvent was examined at some length as to other grounds of opposition. He said he was a hawker whereas, in his petition, he had described himself as a grocer.

His Lordship was not satisfied with the insolvent's explanation and dismissed his petition.

CIRCUMSTANTIAL EVIDENCE INSUFFICIENT.

MR. C. ROPER, Additional Sessions Judge of Bijapur, in May last, convicted Ambasa bin Wittoba and three others of house-breaking by night with intent to commit theft in a building, and sentenced No. 1 to seven years' rigorous imprisonment, Nos. 2 and 3 each to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment, and No. 4 to two years' rigorous imprisonment. The accused appealed to the High Court, and their appeal was heard on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

The appeals of the last two accused were summarily dismissed, and their Lordships considered the appeals of the first two.

The Sessions Judge remarked that the only direct evidence against the accused was the statement of a police constable, but his testimony was amply confirmed by very strong circumstantial evidence, which put the guilt of the accused beyond all reasonable doubt. The constable while on his round, saw four men rush out of complainant's house shortly after midnight, carrying bundles on their heads. He at once shouted an alarm, and the four men were pursued. One of them disappeared down a side street, and the others were caught near a mosque. The evidence made it quite certain that the four accused were the men the constable saw rushing from complainant's house. He was able to see the fugitives during the pursuit, it being a moonlight night, and testified to their having dropped some of the spoils en route, which were subsequently recovered and identified by the complainant. A large copper jar of rice was found on the roof of the house of No. 4, concealed under a quilt. The jar and rice were identified on the spot by the complainant. Accused No. 1 produced from his pocket a silver cup and a bunch of keys. The former was identified by the complainant, but not the latter. One of the keys on this bunch was found to fit complainant's padlock, this showing how the accused effected their entry. Complainant was sleeping in a house next door the one which was broken into, and only knew about the matter when he heard the constable shouting. The Sessions Judge convicted the accused and sentenced them as mentioned above.

Mr. Justice Crowe, in disposing of the appeals of the first two accused, said: We think the evidence in this case is not sufficiently strong to support the conviction of accused No. 2. There is no witness called to prove that he arrested the accused, and no property belonging to the complainant has been traced to his possession. We reverse the conviction and sentence, and direct that he be acquitted and discharged from custody. We confirm the conviction and sentence as regards the accused No. 1, and reject the appeal.

THE FAMINE.

BOMBAY RELIEF MEASURES.

THERE was rain in all the affected districts and Native States in the Bombay Presidency for the week ending 12th July. The fall was heavy in parts of Kathiawar and one taluka of Nasik; it ranged from one to six inches in other parts of Kathiawar, in Surat, seven talukas of Nasik, six of Ahmedabad and Poona, five of Broach, four of the Panch Mahals, Ahmednagar and Khandesh, three of Kaira, two of Palanpur, one of Sholapur, Thar and Parkar Miraj (Junior) and Sangli and parts of Rewa Kantha; elsewhere it was below an inch. Since the close of the week good rainfall has been reported from all districts of Gujarat (except the western portion of Ahmedabad District), and from Kathiawar, Khandesh, Nasik, Poona, Satara and parts of Ahmednagar and Belgaum, the fall being very heavy in parts of Surat and Broach. More rain is wanted in the western portion of Ahmedabad District and in the eastern Deccan to complete kharif sowings. The prices of foodgrains rose in Poona, Palanpur, Rawa Kantha and Mahi Kantha; elsewhere they fell or were stationary.

A statement showing the progress of relief measures is appended. The result is an increase of 19,745 persons relieved, as compared with the numbers for the preceding week :—

	Preceding week.	Week under report.	Increase.
Workers	181,105	193,545	12,440
Dependants	20,930	23,818	2,888
Gratuitously relieved in poor-houses and villages	76,356	80,773	4,417
Total	278,391	298,136	19,745

The numbers on relief works, including dependants, have varied as follows :—

Increase.		Decrease.	
Ahmedabad	12,394	Khandesh	45
Kaira	10,956	Punch Mahals	8,455
Sholapur	703	Poona	327
Surat	156	Ahmednagar	325
Broach	154	Bijapur	89
Belgaum	113		

The numbers in receipt of gratuitous relief in villages and poor-houses have increased in all districts except Kaira and Surat, where they have decreased by 194 and 5, respectively. One small and two large works in Ahmedabad, four small works in the Panch Mahals and two in Surat were opened. Three large works in Ahmedabad, one in Kaira and one in Bijapur were closed.

MR. SEDDON kept for many years the first nugget of New Zealand gold which he unearthed in his digger days. When the Earl of Onslow was Governor of the Colony, in the early nineties, the ex-working-miner Premier had the tiny bit of yellow metal made into a breast-pin, which he presented to his lordship.

NOTES FROM NAGPUR.

OUR Nagpur correspondent writing on Sunday says:—On Saturday the 12th instant, a meeting was held at the Public Rooms by the Revd. J. A. Graham of Kalimpong on behalf of the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes. The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser, the Chief Commissioner, and a few other officials were present. The meeting was not largely attended on account of the rain. Mr. Fraser introduced the speaker in a few appropriate words after which the Rev. Mr. Graham gave an interesting history of the good work done by the St. Andrew's Colonial Homes, and said that his visit to Nagpur was to get the people to help the homes. He spoke of the industrial work in which young lads are trained in the homes, and how much good is being done for destitute children. The lecture was remarkable for its strong social sympathies and was listened to with interest by those who were present. Mr. Ismay said that at the request of the Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner he was glad to say a few words on the occasion viz., to ask the people to do what they can to help the St. Andrew's Homes in the good work and he announced that a committee would be formed consisting of Mr. R. H. Cradock Mr. Walker, the Revd. C. W. Darling, the Revd. D. Whitton and Mr. D. Hopson and Mr. Sherlock Hubbard (Secretary), for the purpose of raising contributions from the people of these provinces on behalf of the Homes.

The Hon'ble Mr. Fraser in conclusion said that he was glad that in spite of the unfavorable weather the meeting was held and that he hoped the outcome of the proposal would be successful. Mr. Fraser then read an official despatch announcing that the Coronation of His Majesty the King-Emperor has been fixed to take place on the 9th August, 1902.

The Hon'ble the Chief Commissioner notifies a reward of Rs. 400 for the destruction of a man-eating tiger in the Bhandara district and a tigress in the Mandla District.

In the donations recently received by the Central Hindu College of Benares was an amount of Rs. 10,500. The donor has chosen to remain anonymous, and has made the remittance through Mrs. Annie Besant from England.

Rain has fallen throughout the Provinces. The falls were heavy in Seoni, Nimar, Wardha, Bhandara and Balaghat, and good to moderate elsewhere. The rainfall has been confined to restricted areas in Nimar, Chhindwara, Wardha, Chanda and Balaghat. More rain is required in these districts as well as in Saugor and Damoh, where the total rainfall up to date is very short. In most districts the rain fall up to date is less than half the average, whilst in Saugor, Damoh, Jubbulpore, Mandla, Raipur and Sambalpore, it is only about one quarter of the average. The amount of damage actually caused up to date is small. Sowings are in progress except in Chanda, Damoh, Nimar, and Balaghat, where the rain is still insufficient. Fodder is reported to be insufficient in Saugor, Damoh, Chanda, Nagpur and parts of Wardha, Nimar and Raipur. Prices are generally steady.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS AT AHMEDABAD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—In my letter under the above heading published in your issue of 17th inst., I stated that the sufferings of the poor victims of the heartless Waghris are simply dreadful". And as an example threof, I beg to quote the following words from the second annual report of the Ahmedabad S.P.C.A., just now read by me:—"and the police refused to send one case, viz., that of a young rabbit to the magistrate and told the Agent to complain, if he liked, independently of the police, but the poor little thing died from the torture it had suffered from the man who had brought it for sale. It was bleeding from wounds made by the string, with which its legs were tied very tightly." Two Waghri boys arrested by me in this city had brought for sale several unfledged little parrots tied in a piece of cloth as if they were so many onions. They all died. But unlike the Ahmedabad Agent, I put one of the poor dead ones into a bottle and placed it before the Magistrate, I need not tell you that the wicked boys were heavily fined for their cruelty.

In 1896, I visited Ahmedabad on my mission. For two or three days a poor donkey with a large and frightful sore on its back passed by my lodging. Nobody cared to own it or to apply any medicine on its back. At last I thought it my duty to take the poor creature to the Pinjrapole. I saw the late Sheth Manibhai and spoke to him as to the indifferent work of his society, but I found him in despair. And to-day I do not find the name of the Ahmedabad Society in the list of the S. P. C. of India (given on p. 130 of the last year's report of the American Humane Association), I beseech the proverbially humane Mahajan of Ahmedabad not to remain indifferent to the sufferings of the poor animals in their streets, but appoint an Englishman as their protector as requested in my letter of 13th inst. As such an agent will be in dead earnest about his work, and all the fines in anti-cruelty cases are given by Govt. to the Society, the Mahajan are not likely to be put to a heavy expense by granting my request, can they not realise the very great blessing they will earn by that?—Yours, &c.,

LABHSHANKAR LAXMIDAS.

Nagar Wado, Junagad, July 20.

P. S.—If such an agent be appointed, I would beg the Mahajan to supply him with annual reports of the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, London, and its monthly journal.

L. L.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 24.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice TYABJEE.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

220,01—Little and Co—Hirjee Liladhur vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M

For further directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

370,70—Wadia and G—Karmally Rahimbhoy and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co
962,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas and Co
963,68—Craigie L and O—The Advocate General and others vs Rahimbhoy Habibhoy and others—Thakurdas D and Co

Long Causes

882,00—Crawford B and Co—The Advocate General of Bombay vs William L Harvey and another—Payne G S and M and Crawford B and Co
94-01—D D Romer—Gianba Sunkrajee Barne vs Ramjee Esujee—Smetham B and N.
277,97—Payne G S and M—Peeroo Mahomed vs Karimbhoy Nensey and others—Matubhai J and M
266,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canji and others vs Veerjee Canjee
267,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Girdhurdas Cooverjee
268,01—Payne G S and M—Morarjee Canjee and others vs Morarjee Cooverjee
162,01—In person a pauper—Sohar Shiva Runchord vs Bora Abdulhoosen Nuzerally—In person
724,08—Dikshit and D—Bai Saraswatibai vs Dossabhoy Cooverjee Loctor and another—Pestonjee R and K
469,01—Chitnis and M—Dayabhai Tapidas vs Canjee Hirjee and another—Little and Co
97,00—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomer Jamal and others vs Meya Mahomed Janmahomed and another
113,01—Dikshit and D—Jugjiwan Raisy vs Arsey Devat and another—Mulla and M
109,01—Payne G S and M—Sirdar Oomar Jamal and others vs Hajee Janmahomed and others
371,01—Mirza and M for pauper—Bhugwandeen Ramdeen vs Bhicia Mahodoo Cudum
513,01—Malvi H and M—Bhimraj Luchminarayen and others vs Damjee Hirjee—Matubhai J and M
351,01—Nanu and H—Bai Navazbai vs Dorabjee Edulji Mody—Ardeshir H D and Co
70,01—Bhaishanker and K—Madan Gopal and others vs The Hindu Biscuit Company—Thakurdas and Co
111-02—K B Mehta—Ramjee Ballajee and others vs Chaturbhuj Morarjee—Jehangir and S.
112-02—Bicknell M and M—Shapurjee Nusserwanjee Parekh and another vs Merwanjee H Modi—Crawford B and Co.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice CHANDAVARKAR.
For Decree Absolute.

813,01—Madhowjee V—Vussonjee Munjee vs Hormusjee Merwanjee Narielwala and others.

For dismissal under Rule 105.

295,02—H Dayabhai—Tribhowandas Dayabhai vs Nagindas Mohokanchund and others.
312,02—Soratjee and J—M G Rodrigues vs R Rodrigues.

For Consent Decree.

309,02—In person a pauper—Savitribai widow and others vs Dhakoo Ganoo—Jamsetjee and R.

To speak to the minutes of the decree.

72,01—K B Mehta—Bai Navivahoo widow vs Purshotum Canjee and others—Daphtary and F.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Long Causes.

566,01—Tyabjee D and Co—Jadowjee Nanjee vs Damjee Kessowjee and others—Bicknel M and M.
865-00—Mulla and M—Muncherjee Cowasjee Munsookh vs Pestonjee Sorabjee Kharegat and others—Edgelow G and W.
579-01—Malvi H and M—Canjee Ludha Pooribai.
532-01—Little and Co—Jairam Narronjee and others vs Kessowjee Dewjee and others—Tyabjee D and Co.
472-01—Mulla and M—Soni Gordhan Gopal vs Panachund Hukumchand—Sorabjee and J.
616-01—In person—Rustomji Bazonji vs Pestonji Maneckji Mehta and others.
664,01—Craigie L and O—The Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China vs Daloobhoy Jaitha—Ardesher H D and Co
57,01—Mulla and M—Abdul Karrim Sharaffalli vs Abdool Hussein Rasoolally and others.
46,01—Edgelow G and W—Runchordas Vundravandas and others vs Dharamdas Jamnadas—and others Tyabjee D and Co.
613,01—R P Mehta—Bai Vajeerboo widow vs Abdool Hoosein Tajbhaj—M R Vakil.
370,01—Thakurdas and Co for pauper—Manbai widow vs Heerbai widow—F P Pavri.
502,01—Little and Co—Moolchand Hemajee and others vs Lalchand Chellaram and others—Mathubhai J and M
461,01—Payne G S and M—Jethmal Ramanand vs Dayabhai Tapidas—Chitnis and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STARLING.
Suits for hearing and final disposal
Long Causes.

523-02—Captain and V—Mahomed Cassum Cutey vs Zaheroodin alias Baloo Meya Pathan—Ardeshir H D and Co—Part heard
35,02—Mirza and M—Lizzie Manganiz vs James Mufganim—Sorabjee and J—For postponement.
840-01—Thakurdas and Co—Hajee Saboo Sidick vs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Ismail Noorani—Unwalla and P—Part heard

Commercial Causes.

147,02—Smetham B and N—Hurilal Jugonnath vs Merwanjee Nusserwanjee—Wadia and G.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JULY 23.

Wednesday.—The depression in the Gangetic Plain is still in existence but has given only light rain during the past 24 hours. The barometer has fallen briskly in Burma and conditions may be slightly unsettled in the south east of the Bay. The only rainfall of importance in Burma is 8 inches at Akyab. Rain has been slightly heavier in Lower Bengal, Chittagong reporting 4 inches, Barisal and Calcutta 3 1-2 inches. Showers have fallen in the Gangetic Plain, Himalayas and sub-Himalayas, Central India, Rajputana, Central Provinces, Deccan and West Coast. Amounts slightly exceeding one inch are reported from Balasore, Pachmarhi, Purnea, Mussoorie, Chakrata, Agra, Mangalore, and Mercara. The monsoon current continues weak in the east of the Arabian Sea and has given very little rain during the past 24 hours.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Islanda, Capt. J. Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, encountered very heavy monsoon weather in the Bay of Bengal, from Ceylon Coast to Mangalore very fine weather, from thence to Cape Ramas moderate monsoon with heavy rain, thence to Bombay hazy and cloudy weather. The steamer Kt. Bachelor, Captain W. W. Pain which arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Calcutta experienced strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal.

THE COTTON DISTRICTS.

Messrs. Gaddum & Co. have received the following reports :—

AMRAOTI, JULY 22.

No rain. Weather same.

THE FLOODS IN MALABAR.

The Calicut correspondent of the "Madras Mail," writing on July 19th, says:—The inundations that I reported were far more serious in their consequences than was at first supposed. The entire country along the railway between Pallipuram and Calicut was practically submerged. In parts, the water heaved and tossed in big waves just like a disturbed sea. Several kutcha houses, household articles, cattle, etc, were swept away and borne down the rivers. Railway passengers had to tranship for Calicut a little beyond Edakulum Station. Inland, considerable damage has been done by the floods, and it will be some days before any accurate estimate of the damage can be made. I have gathered a few details of the havoc wrought by the floods in Calicut and the neighbourhood. Over 300 houses, most of them rickety structures, of course, have collapsed, and in many cases the inmates have lost their little all. The streets and lanes near the Kallai river and near the Conolly Canal at Pudiara were all turned into canals, and people had to go about in boats in some places. The Basel Mission Tile Factory at Pudiara had to suspend business owing to the invasion of the water. Large quantities of timber and bamboos were carried down the Kallai and Beypore rivers, and the owners will suffer very heavily. Hundreds of poor people have been rendered homeless and numbers of them have flocked into the town. I have not heard so far of any loss of human life. We have had clear weather to-day and the waters are subsiding.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In. Cts.		Esplade. In. Cts.		Fort. In. Cs.		Colaba. In. Cts	
Previously registered	18	22	24	82	22	48	23	52
Wednesday, 23rd July	00	00	00	15	0	30	0	00
Total	18	22	24	97	22	78	23	52
Total fall to July 23rd 1901	54	31	46	22	49	61	42	95
Total fall to July 23rd 1900	32	61	31	44	31	16	32	13

Rainfall at Byculla registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade and Fort, from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 4 p.m. to 4 p.m

RAINFALL AT CUMBALLA HILL,
(MESSRS. KEMP & Co.'s)

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	21	40
July 23rd, from 6 a.m. to 6 am	0	10
Total	21	50

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 23RD OF JULY, 1902.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A.M.	WIND. Direction.	WIND. Rate per hour.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Maximum of past 24 hours.	TEMPERATURE IN SHADE. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	RAINFALL. Since 1st June to date.	RAINFALL. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·506	SE	7	100·4	83·9	80	...	1·35	—5·06
Sirsa	29·481	WNW	6	100·3	86·1	63	...	2·15	—2·64
Delhi	29·514	Calm	2	84·2	79·0	87	...	16·49	+6·30
Agra	29·524	W	2	88·5	79·4	87	1·41	10·20	—0·81
Cawnpore	29·493	NE	4	89·3	80·1	93	0·29	4·52	—7·92
Allahabad	29·524	SSW	6	86·1	76·3	91	0·06	10·67	—4·44
Jhansi	29·57	WNW	7	84·7	75·1	93	0·95	13·80	—1·02
Jacobabad	29·427	SE	5	116·1	86·0	85	...	0·27	—0·77
Karachi	29·559	WSW	22	91·4	83·3	87	...	3·24	+0·06
Jeypore	29·590	WSW	3	88·7	77·6	85	0·11	4·98	—4·02
Ajmere	29·577	W	10	87·9	78·8	82	0·01	4·86	—3·35
Deesa	29·610	SW	24	95·1	81·6	74	...	1·09	—8·56
Ahmedabad.	29·652	SW	7	94·2	71·1	67	...	3·57	—10·07
Bhuj	29·600	WSW	32	92·3	77·9	67	...	1·83	—5·79
Jamnagar	29·643	SW	27	95·1	82·5	72	...	1·42	—10·07
Dwarka									
Rajkot	29·655	WSW	21	96·4	82·4	81	..	0·98	—13·87
Bhownagar									
Para	29·694	SW	7	94·6	[illegible]	66	...	4·16	—3·77
Veraval	29·695	WSW	12	84·5	82·2	88	...	7·56	—2·15
Neemuch	29·627	WSW	14	79·0	74·0	90	0·11	8·11	—3·18
Indore	29·669	W	13	78·8	73·1	87	0·01	11·54	—1·64
Saugor	29·614	W	14	75·4	72·1	93	0·85	15·29	—1·73
Jubbulpore.	29·615	W	6	77·9	73·6	95	0·17	15·07	—9·21
Hoshangabad	29·668	SW	8	82·7	74·7	91	0·25	10·01	—9·24
Khandwa	29·682	W	11	84·2	77·6	76	...	16·20	+3·62
Raipur	29·633	SW	11	83·8	70·9	88	0·10	6·07	—14·45
Nagpur	29·683	NNW	14	87·8	79·1	84	...	9·67	—10·02
Amraoti	29·700	WSW	15	84·6	74·5	82	...	12·74	—1·83
Akola	29·703	WNW	6	86·0	73·8	78	0·30	11·45	—2·13
Surat	29·708	W	13	85·0	78·6	83	0·06	26·63	+3·67
Malegaon	29·697	WNW	16	81·4	74·1	71	...	8·37	+0·15
Bombay	29·778	WSW	17	83·9	70·3	8.	...	23·52	—17·69
Poona	29·759	W	22	87·7	76·3	79	0·09	10·57	+0·84
Ahmednagar	29·785	WSW	14	84·9	71·1	87	0·05	6·13	—1·14
Aurangabad	29·789	WSW	17	78·4	70·[illegible]	90	...	6·55	...
Sholapur	29·7·7	WSW	21	89·7	75·5	70	...	5·34	—2·11
Ratnagiri	29·830	SW	9	83·4	73·9	89	0·03	51·86	—4·66
Bijapur	29·813	WSW	G	86·9	...	81	...	4·95	—0·11
Belgaum	29·823	WSW	33	76·3	67·8	96	0·17	23·09	+3·71
Goa	29·81.	W	12	85·5	77·9	80	0·13	80·03	+33·99
Karwar	29·855	SW	7	74·2	77·5	79	0·30	92·58	+26·47
Mangalore	29·890	Calm	1	81·9	74·4	92	1·15	7·80	+23·37
Calicut	29·903	E	4	85·2	73·5	84	0·87	53·76	—3·55
Cochin	29·914	E	..	85·8	74·7	96	0·30	48·43	+3·24
Bangalore	29·907	WSW	14	84·3	66·3	70	...	3·14	—2·88
Secunderabad	29·783	W	13	88·9	72·0	79	0·02	2·10	—8·12
Masulipatam	29·779	WNW	9	88·0	77·6	80	...	7·36	—1·86
Bellary	29·849	W	11	89·0	76·8	64	...	4·82	+1·86
Cuddapah	29·819	W	G	99·2	79·4	58	...	6·77	+0·77
Madras	29·838	SW	7	94·0	78·5	70	...	4·6	—1·04
Coimbatore	29·904	SW	7	86·4	72·1	86	...	·60	+3·00
Trichinopoly	29·874	WSW	4	96·6	78·3	62	...	2·63	+0·20
Negapatam	29·850	S	8	93·2	80·0	74	...	2·21	—0·60
Colombo	29·947	ESE	7	85·5	75·5	79	...	15·50	+3·47
Aden	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column 'Wind Rate per hour,' L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall—J. J. H. = 0·05 (22·67); G. T. H. = 0·15 (23·87); St. G. H=0·10 (23·59); C. P. =0·00 (23·52).

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Nagpur, Hoshangabad and Jubbulpore, the pressure changes have been small and unimportant. Gradients are moderate to steep.

Winds are easterly on the Malabar Coast and at Cawnpore and south-westerly and north-westerly elsewhere. The force has been strong in Gujarat, at Karachi, Amraoti, Malegaon, Bombay, Poona and Sholapur, and fresh to light elsewhere.

The maximum temperature is from 6° to 9° in excess at Jacobabad, Deesa and Rajkot and the minimum from 5° to 7° at Lahore, Sirsa, Deesa, Rajkot and Poona. The maximum temperature varied from 116° at Jacobabad to 76° at Belgaum and the minimum from 86° at Jacobabad to 66° at Bangalore.

The sky is nearly overcast in all districts except in Sind and South Madras, where it is clear.

Rain fell in several places but the amount received was in most cases small. The only important falls reported are from Agra (1·41") and Mangalore (1·15") and Saugor, Jhansi and Calicut (about an inch.)

Pressure is abnormally high and the weather conditons are rather unfavourable for heavy rain. Local showers are likely in all districts except in Sind, Gujarat and the Punjab.

E. A. KENYON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

DIVINE SERVICE.

SAINT THOMAS CATHEDRAL.

Thursday Evening, 24th July.
Vigil St. James, Ap. and Myr.

6 p.m.—Evensong. Mag and Nunc Dimittis, Chants 15 and 16. Hymns 418 and 430.

Friday Morning, 25th July.
Festival of St. James Ap. and Myr.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion, Choral, Merbecke. Hymns 418, 315 and 432.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Upada 3382 tons, Captain G Jacobs, sailed yesterday for Rangoon, & C., with a general cargo.

THE Wilson Line steamer Morocco, 2,476 tons, Captain J Boxhall, sailed yesterday, for Hull via Karachi, with a general cargo.

THE steamer Shiralas 3355 tons, Captain E W Peck, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon, 11th July, with a cargo of rice.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Islanda, 3,360 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Calcutta, 9th July, with a cargo of coal.

THE steamer Kt Bachelor, 4,092 tons, Captain W W Pain, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening, from Calcutta, 8th July, with a cargo of coal.

THE Asiatic S N Co's steamer Rajah, 3,634 tons, Captain J L Leftwich, arrived in harbour yesterday, from Rangoon, 3rd July, via Cobin, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Henzada, 1340 tons Captain A. G. Abbott, will sail to-day for Rangoon and Moulmein, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Simla, 1039 tons, Captain F D Alton, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf via Karachi with a general cargo and 20 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR AND ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

* H M S Magdala........Capt G H Hewett, R N..................Turret Ship
H M S Pomone ....Comdr H Jones, R N..Cruiser
H M S Cossack...........Comdr M G Cartwright, R N....................Cruiser
* Torpedo Boat No 100...Lt Comdr J C Hughes, R N.................. ——
* Do No 102...Lt Comdr J C Powles, R N.................. ——
* Do No 103...Lt Comdr W P Koe, R N.................. ——
* 4 Torpedo Boats .... ——
R I M S Canning ......Comdr R W W Gordon..In. Marine
R I M S Investigator.....Comdr T H Heming R N..................Surveying St.
R I M S Elphinstone.....Lt Comdr Gibson ......Indian Marine
Margaritta..................Capt Baddeley..........Madras Pearl Fishery

IN PRINCE'S DOCK.

H M S Abyssinia...Turret-ship
Tenasserim ....Receiving Hulk

* Indian Defence Ships.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 23.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
Chindwara	1402	McLean			M M & Co
Shahnoor	2198	Smith			E Tajbhoy
Aljofar (Schr)	66	Nacoda			D Anandjee
Kt Commander	2731	Durant			T M & Co
Colaba	1108	Graham			M M & Co
Indra	3932	Wilkes			T M & Co
Nawab	2011	Thomson			T M & Co
Henzada	1340	Abbott			M M & Co
Nevasa	1945	Whitehead			M M & Co
Upada	3382	Jacobs	Calcutta	21-7	M M & Co
Union	830	Torbjornsen			R S & Co
Sirsa	1675	Tyrrell			M M & Co
Secundra	1674	Drewing			M M & Co
H Bolckow	639				B & P S N Co
Kt Bachelor	4092	Pain			T M & Co
Islanda	3260	Anderson			M M & Co
Rajah	3664	Leftwich			T M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton	Capt.	Destination	Date.	Agent.
A	Kagushima M.	2731	Kori	Yokohama	28-7	N Y Kaisha
C&R	Naseri	912	Delorne	Red Sea ports	2?-7	B&PSNCo
D&E	Thorndale	1954	McDonald	Antwerp	26-7	M M & Co
G	Simla	1039	Hodgson	P Gulf	24-7	Do
L	Aarvak	555	Faye	Norway		C Narayendas
L	Courland	760	Esmail			Shep'd & Co
L	Satrunji	547	Ahmed			Do
M	Mahanadi	547	Hoosein			Do
O	Pemba	986	LeGrand	Basrah	31-7	M M & Co
P	Englishman	4705	Roberts	Durban	19-7	Transport
Q	Secunder	1036	Brebner	Mauritius		H S Sidick
30 ton Crane.						
	Savitri					Shep'd & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Indravati	513	Mohmed	Marmagoa	23-7	Shep'd & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agent.
1	Asia	2336	Shanklin	Liverpool	31-7	Graham Co
2	Rothenfels	1864	Wittenberg	Karachi	26-7	G & Co
3	Drumgarth	2353	Scott	Philadelphia	26-7	R A Willis
5	Nankin	2557	Benton	China		P & O Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Fox	China	30-?	P & O Co
7	Gisela	4200	Calabrase	Trieste		A L S N Co
8	Diego Suarez	2424	Leinoine	Havre	6-8	K N & Co
9&11	Nippon	3999	Klausberger	Kobe	25-7	A L S N Co
12&13	Massilia	2745	Cockman	London	26-7	P & O Co
14	Kola	497	Rickford	Karachi	25-7	M M & Co
15	W Bridge	2?0	Crivers			W & A G & Co
16	King Arthur	1047	Mylcrist			B& P S N Co

P & O DRY DOCK.

Oriental	3085	Tillard	Repairing	P & O Co

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
22	Kt Bachelor s	Pain	Calcutta, July 8
23	Islanda s	Anderson	Calcutta, July 9
	Rajah s	Leftwich	Rangoon, July 3
	Sherala s	Peck	Rangoon, July 11

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
23	Tonkin s	Schmitz	China, &c
	Morocco s	Boxnall	Hull via Karachi
	Upada s	Jacobs	Rangoon, &c

THE following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday :—
Steamer Henzada, Abbott, for Rangoon, &c.
„ Simla, Alton, for Persian Gulf

THE following vessels entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer Colaba, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Secundra, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Naseri, for Jeddah, &c.
„ Union, for Singapore.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

July.	Vessels.	Arrived from
16	Gwalior	Rangoon

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, JULY 21.

The City Line steamer City of Bombay left here for Bombay this afternoon.

ADEN, JULY 22.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Goorkha left this afternoon.

JULY 23.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s.s. Sofala left here this morning.

COLOMBO, JULY 21.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Mazagon (extra steamer) arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

COLOMBO, JULY 23.

Mail steamer Omrah, from Australia, arrived.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia s—80 bales wool, Ruttonsee Nanjee; 200 bales hemp, Kiddle Reeve and Co; 150 bales wool, Jadhowjee darra; 103 bales wool, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Massilia s—6 bales skins. W and A Graham and Co; 27 bales cotton, Tyabjee and Co; 85 cwt dry ginger, G Valjee; 37 cwt old rubber and 63 cwt myrabollams, Amerchund Gangjee.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rothenfels s—2,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Brothers; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 cwt oil cake, Glade and Co.
Thorndale s—15,000 cwt mowraseed, 2,000 cwt linseed and 4,000 cwt rapeseed, Forbes Forbes and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Diego Suarez s—2,001 cwt rapeseed, N Sunderjee and Co; 1,016 cwt poppyseed, John Fazh ri; 1,000 cwt poppyseed, Killick Nixon and Co; 905 cwt rapeseed and 4,000 cwt poppyseed, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwt linseed, Forbes Forbes and Co; 2,000 cwt linseed, 8,000 cwt poppyseed, 3,000 cwt mustardseed and 100 cwt gum, Volkart Brothers.

FOR NEW YORK.

Massilia s—7 bales woollen carpets, R S N Talati and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Gisela s—1,000 cwts myrabollams. Volkart Brothers.

FOR VENICE.

Gisela s—?00 cwt cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton Nansee, Khairaz and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Kagoshima Maru s—225 bales twist yarn, Shun and Co; 500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 225 bales twist Gilus, E Sassoon; 1,000 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 110 cwt varialieseed, and 82 cwt gum, A C E Motiwalla.
Parramatta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Paramatta s—316 bales twist, N J Abraham; 400 bales twist, Abraham E J Abraham; 300 bales twist, Silas E Sassoon; 45 bales twist, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Kagoshima Maru s—400 bales cotton, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR A. K. LESLIE,
COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 24th July, 1902.

1 There will be gun drill at Nesbit Lane Head-quarters, to-day (Thursday) at 8-45 p.m.

By Order,
J. W HAWES, Lieut,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL.
E. F. NICHOLSON, A. D. C. COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 24th July, 1902.

1. The Commandant regrets to have to record the death on the 23rd instant of the Revd Fr H Bochum, S J, who for the last 15 years has officiated as Honorary Chaplain to the Corps and who throughout his long connection with the Corps showed the keenest interest in it and in its well being in every way.

By Order,
P. H. ROGERS, Major,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

_ All communications intended for publication in our columns should be addressed to THE EDITOR and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JULY 24, 1902.

"WORDS BY AN EYE-WITNESS."

THOUGH the War in South Africa is a thing of the past and the heat and ill-blood which it engendered have now subsided, war literature will continue to retain its hold upon the public, whose difficulty has hitherto been to separate the good from the bad. The bulk of the books on the War are not worth the paper they are printed on ; a large proportion of the remnant can have but ephemeral value, whilst the very few are worth preserving as sterling and reliable records of the war or its incidents. One of the last class is one of the least pretentious in appearance, "Words by an Eye-Witness". It treats of "the struggle in Natal" is an anonymous work, by a "Linesman", and is issued by Messrs. Blackwood and. Sons, at the ridiculously small figure of sixpence. The success of the book, prolonged its life beyond the expectations of the author, who doubtless believes himself to be more of a soldier than a writer, though to the literary man he comes as a colleague first and a combatant officer afterwards. The work does not pretend to comprise the deliberate and well-weighed dicta of a historian, writing for perpetuity. Its chief charm is its realism. The author carries the reader with him into the trenches and across the open lead-swept veldt. He makes him feel the bullets flying past him, and shares with the soldier all the conflicting sensations which chase each other through the brain and the heart of the man in the fighting line. Red-hot impressions "Linesman" says his chapters are—resembling a mob of excited soldiers in action rather than a battalion of composed and rigid guardsmen, such as one may meet on any summer's morning, tramping to their drill. It is that quality which constitutes the real charm of the book. We have had enough of the dogmatism of inexperienced correspondents in their first campaign, and the sensational inaccuracy of writers who strove merely to tickle the palate of the blood-thirsty. It is difficult to decide which of these ranks second to the so-called artists of some of the illustrated journals, in the list of offenders against veracity. "Linesman" requires no illustrations. His scattered items, as he calls them, are wonderful pieces of word painting, each and every one of them, some of them perhaps too true to be altogether pleasant to those concerned ; but still well within the lines laid down for the guidance of an officer on the Active List.

How does a soldier feel under fire, is a question asked thousands of times. The answer is generally by men who do not know. What volumes have been written upon a soldier's first action ! They are speculative mostly, remarks "Linesman", lurid invariably, realistic and truthful seldom, for the descriptions they deal in are usually of emotions a man might feel, nay, ought to feel on an occasion when the whole natural fabric of human life, thought and instinct is turned inside out and rent to shreds. Old time fighting with its shoulder to shoulder and blade to blade, he thinks was natural enough. But for a man to stand up alive and warm, aware that huge invisible projectiles are hurtling towards him from invisible guns, with death unspeakable as their errand, that millions of deaths fill the air, in the shape of rifle bullets, that behind this screen of screaming steel lie thousands of men who hate him, who seek his blood, who would cheer with joy to see him—hitherto cherished and beloved—dashed into a dozen bloody fragments before their eyes—this is an experience so utterly unnatural and new, that, strange to say, it defeats its own ends, and usually leaves unmoved those who undergo it for the first time. Than Colenso, we are told, no finer frolicking ground for all the human emotions could have been invented—save one emotion, triumph. Hope, anger, fear, mortal terror, grief, bitter disappointment, humiliation, despair—there were grounds for all of them and room for each. The British Army had failed. Yet, asks "Linesman," when did beaten men ever walk more calmly back from disaster than did those shattered brigades from that death-dealing river-bank, with the sun eating out their very senses above and their legs failing from fatigue ? A joke during such an inferno ! he exclaims. "I heard many and many a grumble too, best sign of all, and many a regretful reference to the beer they knew they couldn't get and the beef they very strongly felt they ought to get. Brave men with hearts aright, not untouched by the horrors jostling you on every side ; not unmoved when poor Bill, next man to you 'oh'd' forth his soul suddenly and awfully with a bullet through his brain ; not unmindful of the tragedy you were acting, or of what they would say at home, but brushing it all aside in the hope that a defeat cheerfully taken might be no defeat at all". A bullet skims along the top of a man's head just grazing the skin and flicking off the hair in its course. Surely the time for a prayer or, even a shriek, observes "Linesman", if ever there were one. "I've just had a free 'air-cut mates" was the only observation heard by the officer who witnessed this ghastly jest by the Pale One.

One of the most vividly picturesque parts of the book is the description of the beaten army after the Dies Iræ. They were driven back and recrossing the Tugela, the rear guard, pierced with cold were lying out in the open with no cover in front and none to fall back on behind, no supports, and the rest of the army in full retreat, far away back in the gloom ; then the rush of men and the leaping figures (a lost battalion finding its way back to the force) ahead, Boers for all they knew and all around them dripping, steaming, dense blackness of the night, hiding even evil-memoried Spion Kop itself, though it hung closely over them,—soldiers have rarely had to stand their ground against a greater temptation, ever present in night attacks to break and disappear unseen and unquestioned, into the friendly darkness behind them. They awaited a night attack, and when the supposed enemy drew near one of them fell to whispering "Kill, Kill"! until even the cowards, if there were any, became butchers. A sorry sight, the writer tells us, was the beaten army in its camp between Waggon Drift and Potgeiter's, when daylight broke ; muddy, dripping khaki, rusty rifles, helmets almost melted by the rain. But the spirits of all were undamped, either by rain, wretchedness or defeat, the cheeriness of the sodden host was as remarkable as their appearance, and the feat of a certain general officer who chose the time after a week's close fighting and a cruel night-march to make his inspection of the regimental kitchens, could only arouse good humoured laughter, instead of the tears to which it seemed equally entitled. No more pathetic attempt to plant Aldershot in Armageddon has ever been made, observes the author. Though he is inclined to defend it as having for its purpose to act as a steadier in the midst of what the perpetrator wrongly imagined must be chaos, and therefore not more ludicrous, than the same officer's later and choicer "chef d'œuvre" that of calling out and reprimanding a subaltern for his careless method of carrying his carbine, what time the army was on the march towards the bloody kopjes of Vaal Krantz. What the soldier feels, what he endures and how he works and fights are better told in the "Words by an Eye-witness" than in any other volume yet published.

THE WEATHER AND THE CROPS.

WEATHER conditions are now more favourable all over India, and prospects have improved generally. Everywhere there has been a fairly satisfactory rainfall. Madras received heavy falls on the West Coast and in the hills, and also in the greater portion of the Circars and Chingleput, and there were light to fair showers elsewhere. In some parts of the Presidency, however, water for purposes of irrigation is still insufficient, but the standing crops are in fair condition, and some small harvests continue with moderate yields. Throughout Bengal also, there was rain last week. In North Bengal the fall was heaviest. Behar and Chota Nagpur still need more rain, but everywhere agricultural operations are being vigorously pushed forward. There is a promising outlook for the autumn crops and sugar cane. The United Provinces have also had a good supply of rain, but more is still wanted, especially in Moradabad, where ploughing and sowing have been stopped owing to lack of moisture. However, in the Provinces generally prospects continue favourable. The Punjab has received abundant rain and agriculturists are very busy. Sowings for the autumn crops are in hand, and attention is also being paid to the sugar cane and cotton on irrigated areas in Gurgaon, and in consequence of the rains a large area of dry lands has been sown. Prospects are favourable in nearly all districts, and the standing crops are in good condition. In the North West Frontier Provinces only slight rains have fallen, but the autumn sowings are in progress and the prospects are generally good. The canals and perennial streams are carrying a good supply of water, and there is also plenty of water for flood irregation. Agricultural operations are also well advanced in Lower Burma, and in Tharrawady and Toongwa the transplanting of wet weather paddy has been commenced. In parts of Mandalay also the reaping of early wet weather paddy is in progress, but in the Shwetachaung tract the crop has been considerably injured by abnormal floods from the Irrawaddy and Madaya rivers. In some parts of Burma the sowing of early sessamum and cotton has been quite completed, and everywhere operations are well in hand. Very good rain has been received in most districts of the Central Provinces although in some areas, as for example, Nima Chhindwara, Wardha, Chanla and Balaghat, the supply has been restricted. In these districts more rain is still required, and in all parts the fall has been less than half the average up to the present. In many places fodder is reported to be insufficient. Conditions in Assam are not all that could be desired. Last week the weather was hot and rainy in most districts, though in Lakhimpur it was too cold and wet to be of benefit to the tea. The early rice crop has been injured by floods and rain in Cachar, Lower and Central Assam, but in Sibsagar and Lakhimpur it is favourably reported and conditions are generally good in Mysore and Coorg. Very little rain was received in Berar and Hyderabad, and in the latter State sowings have been discontinued. Prospects in Rajputana and the Central India agency are moderate, and in parts of Baroda famine conditions prevail.

THE LANCASHIRE COTTON CRISIS.

A SHORT time ago, when the first notification that the depression in the Lancashire Cotton Industry had reached a crisis was received, we anticipated that a movement for working short time in the factories was likely, but indicated some of the difficulties that would stand in the way of solving the present difficulty by that means. The masters of Manchester and the district surrounding that city have now determined not to shorten the hours of labour by shutting down the mills on Saturdays and Mondays. That a majority of the owners were in favour of such a method of restricting the output from the factories, is pretty obvious from previous messages, but the Federation long ago wisely decided that such action should only be taken when it was dictated by 80 per cent. of the owners. The industrial struggles which have wrought such havoc in Lancashire in the past have taught employers of labour that concerted action alone will bring them success when they have to deal with the conditions under which their employes labour. The operatives are as strongly combined a body as is to be found within the ranks of the industrial population of the British Isles. But it is not likely that the Federation of East Lancashire has been greatly influenced by fear of objection on the part of the operatives. The latter, if at times pugnacious, are at any rate possessed of sufficient common sense, to discriminate between a genuine depression in trade and arbitrary action on the part of their employers arising out of a desire to cut down expenses, when the state of the industry does not really demand it. But the secret of the whole business appears to be the present high prices of raw material due to its scarcity, and Lancashire mill-owners find it difficult to keep their mills working full time on advantageous terms. To shorten the hours of working would mean a decreased demand for raw cotton, and a decreased expenses bill, and as to work at a profit now seems to be almost an impossibility, what is wanted is simply to tide over the present season of adversity, looking for profit in the future when the industry once more assumes a prosperous aspect. At present there is a deadlock. Mill-owners seem to be in the position of Mr. Micawber—"waiting for something to turn up". If there is not an immediate alteration of the present pressure, it seems very likely that the difficulty will solve itself automatically, though in a very unpalatable manner. The weakest will have to go to the wall, and those who cannot stand the strain will break under it.

THE INDIAN TEAM AT BISLEY.

IT is many years since a team from India competed for the Kolhapur Cup at Bisley. The opportunity presented by the presence of the Coronation Contingent in England was, however, taken to arrange for the attendance of a number of marksmen from the Contingent at the annual meeting of the National Rifle Association this year and the members appear to have done fairly well. In the competition for the Kolhapur Cup. the Indian team gave a very good account of themselves. The shooting was of a high order, for colonial teams entered that had not previously competed. Last year the competitors represented England, Canada, Guernsey and Jersey. This year, for probably the first time since the institution of the trophy, the entries realy represented the Empire. The Cup was won last year by the Mother Country with a score of 759 ; this year Australia, whose marksmen figured prominently in the Boer War has carried off the trophy with a total of 770, while India, though unsuccessful, made the respectable total of 708, a higher score than was made by Jersey which occupied the bottom position in the lists last year. Between Australia and India come Rhodesia occupyeng the second place with a score of 758 and Canada a point lower. The Dominion team in the shoot for the Cup last July were second with a score of 733, and the shooting all round this year has been of a higher order. The weather and other conditions at Bisley appear to have been favourable to good shooting as is indicated both by the scores in this competition and in the United Service Match, in which the team of the Army Service Corps won with a record aggregate. So far as the Indian marksmen are concerned, they are enttitled to some congratulation for having done so well in good company, and it is to be hoped that it may be possible in the future for an Indian team to be annually present at Bisley.

THEIR Excellencies Lord and Lady Curzon visited the Walker Hospital at Simla privately a few days ago.

WE understand that postage stamps bearing the King-Emperor's head are now ready, and will be made available to the public at all Post, Offices in India on August 10th, the day after the Coronation.

ORDNANCE supplies for one year have been dispatched to China.

MR. DU CANE SMITHE and Captain Crookshank arrived in Simla on Saturday, and presented their Report upon Dalhousie to the Punjab Government, who will forward it to the Government of India.

THE French Government has granted the decoration of "Officier d'Academie" to Mr. Jamsettji Sorabji Settna who for nearly twenty years has acted as Assistant Chancellor of the French Consulate in Bombay.

UNTIL news is received from Home on the subject, nothing will be settled in India as to signalising the 9th August, the date fixed for the King's Coronation. So far no official intimation regarding the finality of the date has been received in this country.

IT may interest a good many of his friends in India to learn that Sir Clinton Dawkins has just purchased a well-known estate in Surrey, "Polesden Lacy," the seat of Sir Walter Farquhar. It is in the neighbourhood of Dorking and covers some 900 acres.

IT IS, we believe, not improbable that when Mr. Barnes leaves the Foreign Office in the late autumn to take over supreme personal charge of the Durbar arrangements at Delhi, Mr. L. W. Dane, Resident in Kashmir, will be appointed to officiate as Foreign Secretary. Should Mr. Barnes subsequently be elevated to a Lieutenant-Governorship, in accordance with the general expectation, it is likely that Mr. Dane will then be confirmed at the Foreign Office.

BEFORE a full Bench of the Calcutta High Court reference was made by Mr. Justice Harington on a question of law which had arisen in the course of a recent trial. The question His Lordship reserved and referred for the decision of the Court was this :—Is counsel for the prisoner entitled to refer to the depositions for the purpose of contradicting the witnesses without having drawn the particular witness's attention to the alleged contradiction in his deposition, and without having given him the opportunity of explaining it ? Their Lordships, after hearing counsel on both sides, answered the question in the negative. Their Lordships were of opinion that counsel for the prisoner was not entitled to refer to the depositions in order to contradict the witnesses without having drawn the particular witness's attention to the alleged contradiction in his deposition, and without having given him an opportunity of explaining it.

A GREAT number of people will be interested to learn the details of the contract between the Darjiling-Himalayan Railway and the Secretary of State. The contract was signed on the 8th April, 1879. Government undertook to pay the Company such sums annually as would make its gross receipts two lakhs of rupees. Government land and the use of the existing cart road were granted free of cost. After the line has been opened for twenty-five years (reckoning from the 4th May, 1884) Government have the power, by giving twelve months' previous notice, to terminate the contract and take over the line on payment of its value as a dividend earning investment with an additional bonus of 20 per cent. over and above such value. After the first five years, subject to some modifications, half the net profits of any year in excess of five per cent. on the paid-up capital is to be applied in repayment to Government of the amount expended on the maintenance of the cart road during the same year or in making good any deficiency in gross receipts. Government are under an obligation to uphold and maintain this road at their own expense, subject to their right to be repaid the charges incurred in any year out of one moiety of the surplus profits earned in that year.

VASSALS OF THE EMPEROR.

THE MAHARAJA AND MAHARANI OF KUCH BEHAR.

(BY A. SARATH KUMAR GHOSH.)

IT was inevitable that England's empire in India should produce tangible results in matters other than politics and economics. The establishment of that empire was the first contact of the representative West and the representative East of modern enlightenment and ancient culture. This intellectual and moral union of the East and the West is now made manifest in the lives of many in India—in that of the Maharajah of Kuch Behar with, perhaps, the happiest result.

Preserving all that is best in the traditions and institutions of his own people, writes A. Sarath Kumar Ghosh in the "Daily Express", he has yet embodied in himself all that is representative of English thought and English sentiment. Upon the culture of his own country he was destined from his earliest youth to build up an edifice of European knowledge ; having Hindu pundits to teach him the wisdom of the East he was given English tutors to impart to him the knowledge and science of the West. Then at the age of sixteen he was sent to England to receive from her finest teachers, the last embellishments of intellectual culture.

Since then he has been conspicuous, alike in India and in England, more by his singular personality than by his political power. Though belonging to a dynasty that has held uninterrupted sway over Kuch Behar for four centuries, his present territorial jurisdiction is not very great. In size and population the State is not much larger than an average English county. His Highness is the representative not so much of the powerful political princes of India as of the enlightened, progressive, and large-minded.

Yet, because of its advantageous physical position, the State of Kuch Behar has played no mean part in the later history of India. Situated at the foot of the Himalayas, it stands on the northern frontier of India, and, because of that strategic position, has already rendered valuable aid to the British Government, especially in the Bhutan war of 1863-65. Moreover, since the only accessible pass in the Himalayas lies due north of Kuch Behar, his Highness's dynasty must still play an important part in repelling any future attack on India from the Himalayan side.

AN ALL-ROUND MAN.

His Highness Maharaja Sir Nripendra Narayan, Bhup Bahadur, is not yet forty. He succeeded his father when he was but an infant of ten months, and was formally installed on the throne of his ancestors in 1883, on attaining his majority, and after finishing his education in England. Two years later he was given the rank of major in the British Army, and on visiting England at the Jubilee of 1887 was made a lieutenant colonel at the early age of twenty-five. On that occasion her Majesty Queen Victoria herself invested him with the insignia of Grand Commander of the Indian Empire. But he had already received signal favours from her ; as a lad of fifteen, when Queen Victoria was proclaimed Empress of India at Delhi, he had been presented with a sword of honour on her behalf.

In personal accomplishments he is more an Englishman than a Hindu. In tennis he has no rival in India, with perhaps the sole exception of Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji ; in English billiards, since the death of the late Maharaja of Patiala, he stands supreme. As a polo-player there are few who can claim to be his equal in India and England combined and as a big-game hunter he has shot enough tigers and rhinoceri to supply a dozen museums with skins and horns. Even in the ballroom he excels, being as conspicuous a waltzer at Court balls in England as at Viceregal balls in India.

Yet, notwithstanding his Western tendencies, the Maharaja of Kuch Behar still remains at heart a true Eastern. Perhaps the singular charm and noble influence of her whose destiny has been linked with his has done more to hold the balance between the Eastern and the Western in himself than even his own mental equipoise.

A LEADER OF WOMEN.

The Maharani of Kuch Behar has probably the most striking personality among the high caste women of India, and thereby shares with the Maharaja a unique distinction. Wedded to him when they were both extremely young, she has participated in all his aims, and has combined in herself the Eastern ideal of a devoted wife with the Western ideal of a comrade and a helpmate.

Indian society owes her a debt of gratitude it can never repay. Society, in the European sense of the term, was a thing unknown among the high castes of India till her Highness created it. The drawing-room, in which men and women meet freely, did not exist in India till she brought it into being. At that time few high-caste women would have dared to sweep away a national custom by appearing in public unveiled. Her Highness so dared. She remembered that the vailing of women in India was a comparatively modern innovation ; that before the advent of the Moslems they were at least as free as their Western sisters of the same period. She resolved to restore the freedom of the past. She accompanied the Maharaja when he visited England at the first Jubilee, and appeared at Court frequently.

Her breadth of mind and sincere desire to lead the van of progress was immediately rewarded. Queen Victoria received her with her wonted graciousness—even as a daughter ; for her Highness at the time was scarce more than a girl in age. On that occasion her Majesty conferred on her the insignia of the Imperial Ordea of the Crown of India—the highest distinction open to a woman in the whole Empire. Since then her Highness has visited England several times on each occasion being as prominent a figure in English society as her accomplished spouse.

Yet—happiest augury !—she has still retained that inexpressible charm and delicacy that it so peculiarly a characteristic of her countrywomen. And in gracious and generous appreciation of that Eastern delicacy, Queen Alexandra has decreed, even as Queen Victoria did before her, that of all ladies appearing at the English Court her Highness alone will be exempt from the laws of fashion regarding Court dress.

REMARKABLE LOVE MATCH.

In India the works of their Highnesses the Maharaja and Maharani are numerous and typical. But their claim to a unique distinction lies more especially in their connection with the Brahmo Somaj—an institution without precedent in history and a moral fore that may make or mar the future destiny of India.

It is the most tangible result of the intellectual and moral contact of the East with the West. So early as the beginning of the last century a band of high caste Brahmin philosophers, having examined the principles of Christianity, were struck by the remarkable similarity between them and the basic principles of Brahminism. In consequence, they were led to re-examine the foundations of their faith, and thereby to discover the loss of its pristine purity.

A great yearning arose to regain the original simplicity. The Brahmo Samaj, the outcome, was not a new faith ; rather, it claimed to be just reformed Brahminism. It was inevitable that all the principles common to Brahminism and Christianity should be embodied in it ; for its founder, Rajah Rammohan Roy, was an English scholar, who came to England to preach its doctrines, and died at Bristol in 1833.

Half a century later the second great leader of the movement was Keshub Chandra Sen. Among the disciples that gathered at his house was a lad of sixteen—a strange youth, gifted with attributes both temporal and spiritual. The lad met the reformer's daughter, a young maiden of singular charms ; for, anticipating already her future destiny, she appeared unveiled before him.

That youth is now the Maharaja of Kuch Behar, the maiden the Maharani. And ever since the cause that brought them together has been nearest their hearts. If to-day the Brahmo Samaj has a Pope, a Czar, a Sovereign head, it is the Maharaja and Maharani of Kuch Behar in their union.

THE Punjab Legislative Council will probably assemble at Simla in September, when the Military Transport Impressment Bill is likely to be advanced a stage. It is also possible that a Bill to amend the Sind Sagar Canal Colonisation Act will be introduced as well as a Court of Wards Bill.

TELEGRAMS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE KING'S HEALTH.

LONDON, JULY 22.

The King is progressing favourably.

AGITATION IN FRANCE.

THE CLOSING OF UNAUTHORISED SCHOOLS.

ARRESTS IN PARIS.

There is a growing agitation in France against the Government's wholesale closing of the schools of unauthorised religious associations. There were demonstrations in Paris to-day, and many arrests were made, including Francois Coppee and the Deputy Lerolle, who were subsequently released.

[One of the most delicate questions upon which the French Government is occupied at this moment is that of the congregations. Two Notes, says a Paris correspondent, indicate that the Cabinet have insisted that the Court of Cassation should bring to a conclusion the various cases pending in relation to religious societies, and that the President of the Republic has signed a decree ordering the closing of a hundred and twenty establishments opened recently in defiance of the famous law of July 1st, last year. For the most part, these establishments are "Brothers" schools" scattered over some forty departments. A hundred and eighty other institutions have regularly applied for permission to continue their work, but to these, at present, the State Council has said neither "yea" nor "nay". They are "tolerated" until their fate is definitely fixed. The law, indeed, has been so diversely interpreted that the religious societies, with the best intentions in the world, may well have some difficulty in keeping within its four corners. The whole question is to be raised in Parliament in October next, and this is the reason of the Government's anxiety to have its "dossiers" complete; hence its intimation to the supreme court to proceed with the cases referred to its decision from the inferior courts. The point principally in dispute is whether the members of an order teaching in a private school belonging to a lay person are, or are not, a separate congregation, and as such should seek authorization, as a religious body and not as mere teachers. The recent decree has served as a battle-cry to the Clerical party, and it is not forgotten in the bitterness of the controversy that "le pere" Combes himself aspired to the soutane before he came into politics. Wherefore his derisive title, "L'Abbe Combes".]

THE COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

IMPERIAL COMMERCIAL RELATIONS.

STEAMSHIP SUBSIDIES.

Mr. Chamberlain presided at the Colonial Conference held to-day. The Board of Trade and the India Office were represented. Sir Robert Giffen was also present.

The Commercial relations of the Empire were discussed including the question of preferential tariffs within the Empire. The question of subsidised steamship lines was also discussed, but no decision was arrived at.

THE DISASTER ON THE ELBE.

GREAT LOSS OF LIFE.

One hundred and four people are missing in the disaster that took place on the Elbe yesterday.

THE SITUATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

BOER LEADERS LEAVE FOR EUROPE.

SOUTH AFRICAN CONSTABULARY.

ENLISTMENT OF BURGHERS.

Commandants Botha, De Wet and Delarey have started for Europe.

Mr. Chamberlain, speaking in the House of Commons, said that a very large number of Burghers have applied for enlistment in the Constabulary. Lord Milner has accepted from 200 to 300 carefully selected men. Half of this number are National Scouts of good character, and the remainder are recently surrendered Burghers, who have been vouched for by Boer generals.

THE BISLEY RIFLE MEETING.

THE KOLHAPUR CUP.

In the shooting for the Kolhapur Cup the scores were as follows :—

Australia	770.
Rhodesia	758.
Canada	757.
India	708.

The competing teams consisted of eight men each.

[The Maharajah of Kolhapur's Cup is open for competition to teams of eight from the Mother Country, the Colonies and India. Each marksman has seven shots at 200, 500 and 600 yards. Last year the Cup was won by the Mother Country with a total of 759, Canada was second with 733, Guernsey third with 717, and Jersey fourth with 682. India has not competed for several years.]

THE UNITED SERVICE MATCH.

RECORD SCORE.

The Army Service Corps team has won the United Service Match with a record score of 772.

PRINCE KOMATSU.

Prince Komatsu is visiting Messrs. Krupp's Works at Essen.

TRIBUTE TO LORD SALISBURY.

The "Gazette" says that the Grand Cross of the Victorian Order has been bestowed on Lord Salisbury in recognition of his long, faithful, and valuable services to the Crown and Empire.

THE CRISIS IN THE LANCASHIRE COTTON TRADE.

THE SHORT TIME MOVEMENT.

At a meeting in Manchester of the Masters of the Federation of South East Lancashire, who have recommended short-time working, in reference to the circular asking that the Mills be closed on Saturdays and Mondays, it was announced that they had not received eighty per cent. of replies favourable to the closing of the mills.

They are in consequence unable to recommend further action.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE CHANCELLORSHIP OF THE EXCHEQUER.

PRESSURE ON SIR M. HICKS-BEACH.

LONDON, JULY 23.

There is reason to believe that considerable pressure is being used to induce Sir Michael Hicks-Beach to remain in office until after the next Budget, his colleagues desiring him to arrange a scheme of paying off the debt, incurred since 1899.

M. MARKHAM, M. P., AND MESSRS. WERNHER BEIT.

APPEAL DISMISSED BY THE LORDS.

The House of Lords has dismissed the appeal of Mr. Markham, M.P., against the striking out by the Court of Appeal of certain particulars of Mr. Markham's charges against Messrs. Wernher, Beit and Company.

THE "ONSLAND" REAPPEARS.

REPUBLICATION OF A SUSPENDED DUTCH PAPER.

The journal "Onsland" has reappeared after eighteen months' suspension.

OBITUARY.

Cardinal Ledochowski, the famous opponent of Prince Bismark's Clerical Policy is dead.

CORONATION SERVICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 23.

It is notified that the Coronation Service will be held at Christ Church, Simla, on the 9th August.

H. T. UGANDA LEFT HONGKONG.

The Transport Uganda left Hongkong yesterday for Rangoon, with the 31st Burma Light Infantry.

CHINA RELIEFS.

The following officers accompany the 14th Bombay Infantry to China :—Lieut. Col. Candy, Major Ayerest, Capts. Wilkins, Macgeorge and Light. Lieuts. Hogg, Delme, Radcliffe, Musson (from the 13th Bombay Infantry) and Ashfield (from 7th Bombay Pioneers).

Capt. Perreau, 2nd Royal Dublin Fusiliers, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the Royal Dublin Fusiliers.

CALCUTTA CORONATION FESTIVITIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

A general committee has been formed to arrange the Calcutta Coronation festivities. It is estimated that a lakh of rupees will be required for the entertainments which are to be held about the 26th January. They will include treats to the poor and school children, and illuminations.

ST. ANDREW'S COLONIAL HOMES.

Another cottage was recently opened by Sir John Woodburn in connection with St. Andrew's Colonial Homes in the Hills.

DINNER TO MR. WYNNE.

At a dinner given by the officers of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway to Mr. Wynne on Saturday, 67 officers were present. Mr. Beckett, who will act for Mr. Wynne, presided. Mr. Wynne in reply to the toast of his health said he was uncertain whether he would stay in China or return to India after eighteen months.

DIMINISHED EMIGRATION TO ASSAM.

MINE-OWNER COMPETITOR OF PLANTER IN LABOUR DISTRICTS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 23.

A resolution, published by the Government of Bengal to-day, states that only 30,777 emigrants were despatched to the Assam labour districts last year, as compared with 65,190 in the preceding year. The resolution explains a great diminution, which is partly explained by the fact that the year was a famine year in Chota Nagpur, and is also ascribed by the Commissioner of that division to the wild stories that have been circulated, exaggerating the responsibilities incurred by the garden sardars under the new Act. There is a further, and to the planter more serious reason, that is the coal mines in Bengal have increased rapidly of late, both in number and in size, and the mine-owner is now a formidable competitor with the planter in the districts of labour supply. He gives higher wages, and the mines have at least the attraction of being nearer to districts of recruitment.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Ravenhill, 1st Hampshires, is permitted to resign his commission.

The Government of India have approved the appointment of Major G. R. C. Westropp as Deputy Inspector-General, Supply and Transport, Bombay Command, vice Col. Barclay, vacating.

The warning of the 9th Gurkhas for China does not mean an increase of the China Garrison.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS JULY 23.—Bruce, Lt. Punj, 19th Lancers, from leave from England.

Johnson, Lt, Punj, 1st Gurkha Rifles, from leave from England.

Fitz Gibbon, Lt, Punj, R. F. A. from leave from Australia.

Moberley, Lt, Beng. 2nd Border Regt, to join from England.

Swayne, Major, Beng, R. E. from leave from England.

Shadwell, Major, Bo. Suffolk Regt, on duty from Hyderabad, Sind.

Vaughan, Capt, Bo. S. and T. Corps, on duty from Aden.

DEPARTURES JULY 23.—Vaughan, Capt, Bo. S. and T. Corps on duty to Poona.

Swayne, Major, Beng R. E. from leave to Jubbulpore.

Johnson, Lt, Punj. 1st Gurkha Rifles, from leave to Dharamsala.

Stulpnagel, Capt, Punj, R. A. to join to Bannu.

POONA RACES.

FIRST EXTRA MEETING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 23.

The first day extra meeting was held this afternoon. The weather was cloudy and the course was rather heavy. The attendance good.

Lord Northcote with staff was present.

The following are the results :—

The Selling Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 13-3 and under 13-3 entered for Rs. 1,500 to carry 10st. W. I. 3lbs. for each Rs. 100, down to Rs. 500. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs; ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—½ mile.

Messrs Mahomedali Mahomedbhoy and Co's ch a h Shajehan 7st 9lbs .... Native 1
Mr Mohanlal T Shroff's g a h Bukhtawar 7st 3lbs .... Ebroo 2
Messrs Joseph Antony and Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Young Sheralli 7st 3lbs .... Heroo 3
Mr Perce Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 7lbs 0
Mr James' g a h The Hypocrite 8st 4lbs 0

Won by three lengths, two lengths between second and third.—Time 55 minutes 2-5 seconds.

The Country-Bred Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100, third Rs. 50. For Maidan Country Breds. Weight, 9st, 3lbs. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100 or over; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; oftener, 14lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14-1 and under 12lbs., 14-2 and under 5lbs. (not cumulative.)—Distance—5 furlongs.

Capt Kennard's b cb g Wisdom 9st .... Southall 1
Capt Greville's b cb g Tam Ring 8st 12lbs .... Robinson 2
Mr Mathuradas Goculdas' ch cb m La Bailiffe 9st .... Penton 3
Aga S Shah's ch cb g Mirage 9st 0
Mr W M Macleod's ch cb m Gaylass 9st 0
Lt Col Eccles' ch cb m Lady Betty 8st 7lbs 0
Mr J Mollison's b cb m Bawbee 8st 2lbs 0

Won by 3 1-2 lengths, a neck between second and third.—Time 1 minute 12 seconds.

The Monsoon Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 13-3 and under. 13-3 to carry 9st 3lbs. W. I. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100 or over; once, 5lbs.; twice, 10lbs.; three times, 14lbs; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances—Ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—1-2 mile.

Mr Jackson's b a h Hermit 8st 12lbs .... Mahomed 1
1st Bombay Lancer's b a g Subhoy 9st 2lbs .... Dhondi 2
Mr S A Wahed's g a g Flashlight 8st 5lbs .... Nama 3
Mr James' ch a h Nonpareil 8st 12lbs 0
Lt-Col Eccles' ch a h K G 8st 10lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore 8st 1 lbs 0
Aga S Shah's g a h Challenger 8st 10lbs 0
Mr Abdool Aziz bin Saif's b a h Hindoostan 8st 9lbs 0
Mr Hajee Ismail Cassum's b a h Magistrate 8st 5lbs 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 8st 4lbs 0
Mr A A Amer's b a h Panther 8st 4lbs 0
Mr Faraj bin Sanad's b a h Mosumma 8st 1lb 0
Mr Ebrahim bin Rashid's b a h Settler 7st 0

Won by two lengths, one length between second and third.—Time 56 minutes 2 5 seconds.

The Maiden Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200: second, Rs. 100, third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Horses. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 100 or over, once, 5 lbs; twice, 10 lbs: three times, 14 lbs; oftener 18 lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14-2 and under, 10 lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Messrs Mathuradass Goculdass and Anandji Nanji's b aus m Olga 7st 7lbs .... Oomerkhan 1
H H The Kuair Saheb of Patiala's b r aus m Lady Merrystone 8st 9lbs .... Southall 2
Mr Gordon Hunter's b aus g Here's Luck 9st .... Churchward 3
Mr James' b aus h Fleet Surgeon 8st 12lbs 0
Mr Sabyne's b aus m Undine 8st 9lbs 0
Mr S M McCausland's b aus g Chance 8st 9lbs 0
Mr James's b aus g Fife and Drum 8st 9lbs 0
Mr L C Swifte's b e g Servader 8st 9lbs 0
Mr R J Hunter's b aus m Repetition 8st 3lbs 0
V Major Hazelton's b nth am m Madeira 8st 3lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b aus g Corroboree 8st 3lbs 0
Mr L C Swifte's b e m Pinwire 7st 13lbs 0
Mr A W P's ch aus g Free Trade 7st 7lbs 0

Won by one and a half lengths, same distance between second and third.—Time 1 minute 8 3-5 seconds.

The Maiden Arab Plate.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arabs. W. A. reduced 5lbs. Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1900, of race value Rs 100 or over: once, 5lbs; twice, 10lbs; thrice, 14lbs; oftener, 18lbs. Allowances—Ponies 14 hands and under, old measurement, 5lbs; new measurement, 12lbs. Distance—6 furlongs.

Messrs Mahommedalli Mahomedbhoy and Co's ch a h Artist 7st 8lbs .... Native 1
Mr F M Garda's br a h Narunjee 8st .... Robinson 2
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's ch a h Flying Fox 6st 13lbs .... Hoyt 3
Mr James' ch a h Sandow 9st 12lbs 0
Mr Ali bin Talib's g a h Chungiz 9st 3lbs 0
Mr A R Amer's g a h Sooheil 8st 12lbs 0
Mr Khalil bin Loory's b a h Ermook 8st 6lbs 0
Mr S A Wahed's g a h Khaderi 8st 6lbs 0
Mr Finch's b a h Musketeer 8st 6lbs 0
Mr M F Mehta's ch a h Silvermane 8st 1lb 0
Mr Jackson's b a h King Arthur 8st 1lb 0
Mr Artin A Essayie's b a h Malabar 7st 8lbs 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Essoof Shariff's b a h Young Roberts 7st 8lbs 0

Won by a neck, one length between second and third.—Time one minute 28 2-5 seconds.

The July Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second Rs. 100; third, Rs. 50. For Arab Ponies 14 hands and under which have not won race value Rs. 2,000 or over. 14 hands to carry 9st, 5lbs, W.I, Penalties—Winner, since 31st March, 1900, of a race value Rs. 900: once, 5lbs.; twice, or of a race value Rs. 1,400, 10lbs.; three times, or of a race value Rs. 1,800, 14lbs. Allowances—Maidens, 5lbs.; ponies which have not won a race value Rs. 100 or over, 10lbs (not accumulative). Ponies, new measurement, 7lbs. Distance—5 furlongs.

Mr Percy Fischer's ch a h Governor 8st 4lbs .... Southall 1
Mr R R S's ch a h Zooraf 7st 4lbs .... Euroo 2
Messrs Mustapha bin Talib, Cowasjee Burjorjee and Cowasjee Dhunjishaw's g a h Tigris 8st 1lb .... Heeroo 3
Mr Westropp's b a h Chancellor 8st 11lbs 0
Mr M Ally's ch a h The Robber 8st 1lb 0
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Panalla II 7st 12lbs 0
Messrs Mathuradas Goculdas and Anandji Nanji's b a h Shaiboob 7st 4lbs 0
Aga S Shah's b a h Jodhpore 7st 4lbs 0
Messrs Faraj bin Sanad and Essoof Shariff's b a h John Roberts 7st 4lbs 0
Messrs A M Amer, Ebrahim Ameer and Cowasjee Burjorji's g a h Carnane 7st 4lbs 0

Won by a length and a half, a length between second and third.—Time one minute 13 2-5 seconds.

The Service Stakes.—Winner, Rs. 200; second, Rs. 100: third, Rs. 50. For Maiden Arab Ponies 14 hands and under, new measurement, the bona fide property of Officers of H. M's. Navy or Army or of Members of the Indian Civil Service, G. Rs. only. 14 hands to carry 11st. W. I. Penalties—Winners since 31st March, 1900, race value Rs. 50 or over; once 4lbs, twice 7lbs, oftener 10lbs. Winners since the above date of race value Rs. 180 or over, 5lbs in addition to above penalties. Bona fide property means that no interest whatever exists with any person not qualified to enter for the race. Distance—1-2 mile.

Lt C F Cooper's b a h Duldul 9st 10lbs .... Tower 1
Lt Col Eccles' b a h Hatum 9st 4lbs .... Mr Maynell 2
Major C F Murray's b a g Bonnie Lad 10st 11lbs .... Major England 3
Capt Browning's ch a h Tirah 12st 1lb 0
Capt Sloane Stanley's g a h For Ever 11st 0
Lt Col Croly's ch a h Expert 10st 12lbs 0
Lt Koe's b a h Bedouin Chief 9st 10lbs 0
Lt Koe's g a h Nubia 9st 4lbs 0

Won by six lengths, two lengths between second and third.—Time 58 seconds.

In the first race the Selling Plate, Shahjehan was sold for Rs. 1,150. Kour Saheb of Patiala was the purchaser.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

AMERICA—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

CHINA—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect. Via Bhamo, perfect.

AFRICA—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz, Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon, St. Vincent, perfect.

Communication with Bolama interrupted.

Cable Saint Jacques Haiphong interrupted.

Cable Puerto Plata Martinique interrupted.

Cables Dominique Martinique, St. Lucia Martinique, Guadaloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia St. Vincent, St. Lucia, and Grenada interrupted. Telegrams will be conveyed frequently by steamers.

Cable communication with Martinique is open via Lisbon and Cadiz. Telegrams can only be accepted at sender's risk.

Code addresses should not be used.

Land communication with Annam and Tonkin is restored on one line.

Private telegrams for Columbia except Colon Panama and Buenaventura cannot be accepted until further notice.

Restrictions on telegrams for and from Rhodesia, British Central Africa, Orange River Colony, Transvaal, Cape Colony, Natal, and St Helena have been withdrawn.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd July, 1902.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via.	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	22	1	0 p.m.	26	7
Teheran	21	2	5 p.m.	—	59
Suez	23	2	55 p.m.	—	9

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m., of the 23rd July, 1902.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	0	46	0	1
,, Karachi	0	20	0	1
,, Madras	0	20	0	2

THE MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Corporation was held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Council Hall, Mr. James Macdonald presiding. There were present Lieutenant Colonel H. P. Dimmock, Mr. H. G. Gell, the Hon. Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. A. G. Viegas, Mr. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail Mr. Monmohandas Ramji, Mr. Vithaldas Damodar, Dr. N. N. Katrak, Mr. S. D. Khote and Mr. Fazalbhoy Visram,

STONEWARE PIPES.

The Committee considered the following letter from the Commissioner :—" I have the honour to state that in response to the invitation of tenders for the supply of stoneware pipes, bends, &c., required for the Drainage Department, four tenders have been received and they work out as follows as per accompanying statement :—Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co. Rs. 13,953-2-0; Messrs. Marsland Price & Co. Rs 14,187-8-0; Messrs. Richardson & Cruddas Rs 14,744-12-8; Messrs. Sorabji Shapurji & Co. 16,859-6-0. As the tender of Messrs. Geo. Gahagan & Co. is the lowest, I request the sanction of the Standing Committee to its acceptance at rates aggregating Rs. 13,953-2-0. The cost of the articles will be met in the first instance from the advance of Reserve Stock Drainage and subsequently adjusted either by recovery from house owners or plumbers to whom they may be sold or by debit to the grant for street portions of House Drainage Connections in the Districts in which they may be used. The pipes to be supplied are manufactured by Messrs. Haywood & Co., in Leicestershire, England".

The sanction asked for was granted.

STORAGE OF LOOSE HAY.

The Committee next considered a letter on to the President from Mr. K. D. Billimoria inviting attention to the danger arising from certain open and unprotected godowns for selling and storing loose hay, which had lately been put up at Gilder Street and Annesley Road in the midst of a thickly populated locality and urging the desirability of their being removed.

The Commissioner in his letter on the subject stated :—The land referred to forms an irregular plot mostly unbuilt upon lying between Falkland Road, Gilder Street, Annesley Road and the B. B. & C. I. Railway Line. It has for many years been used for the sale of loose hay and continues now to be so used. My attention was drawn to this question soon after my arrival in Bombay and in order to minimise any danger arising from the exposure of hay in an open area I directed that no further business in hay should be permitted unless the hay were stored in pukka built fireproof hay godowns. I do not consider that any danger need now be apprehended from this business especially as the area in question is surrounded on all sides by wide roads on vacant land. It will be seen from the plan that nearly all the land and the buildings thereon belong to the owner of the new hay godown and it is I think clear that he at all events does not share the fears of the present petitioner."

The Commissioner's letter was recorded.

BHANDARWADA FILTERS.

The Committee recorded the following letter from the Commissioner :—I have the honour to state that 112 gallons per square yard per day is an extremely low rate of filtration for the Bhandarwada Filters and was due to the sample of water having been taken from a filter which was on the point of being closed for the purpose of cleaning the filtering medium."

BURSTS IN THE VEHAR MAIN.

A letter was submitted by the Water-Works Engineer in which he stated that a burst occurred on the 32" Vehar Main near Curry Road station on the morning of the 17th instant, and he at once gave orders to open the cross connection with the 24" main at Cooria, and stopped the supply of the Tansa water into Vehar at Bhandoop. It was ascertained by diving that a piece had come out of the bottom of the pipe.

In his second letter the Water-Works Engineer stated that the burst at Curry Road had been repaired on the following day at noon. The cause of the burst was a defect in casting known as "cold short" the metal being in two layers, water probably formed its way between them through an air hole, and corrosion setting up, forced them apart.

In a further letter that officer reported that another burst occurred on the Vehar 32" main midway between Dadar and Matunga stations at about one o'clock on Saturday afternoon. It was not located till about 3-30 p.m., and steps were immediately taken to despatch men and materials. The site of the burst was in the midst of paddy fields which were then flooded, and a coffer dam had to be constructed round the scene of operations. The cause of the burst was corrosion in the under-side of the pipe, together probably with some slight subsidence due to the rains. It was particularly unfortunate that the bursts should have taken place within a few days of each other as the supply was much disorganized thereby.

The letters were recorded.

After transacting some other business the committee adjourned.

DEATH OF REV. FATHER BOCHUM.

YESTERDAY at 2-30 p.m. the Rev. Father Henry Bochum, S.J., died after a long illness at the College of St. Francis Xavier, Cruickshank Road. The funeral procession will leave the College this morning for Sewri at 8 o'clock.

RAILWAY EMPLOYES IN INDIA.

THE fifth annual general meeting of the delegates of the Amalgated Society of Railway Servants of India and Burma, Limited, was continued yesterday at the registered office of the Society, Dhun Castle, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay, when Mr. T. H. Hayter occupied the chair.

A memorial for the North Western Railway embodying all the grievances of the employes in that railway was proposed and carried. A similar resolution for the Nagpoor Branch, except that the station-masters were not included, as but a few belonged to the union, was proposed and carried. Another memoral embodying the grievances of the various staff of the N. G. S. Railway was proposed and sanctioned. The rules of the Family Benefit Fund were discussed, revised and improved, and the sliding scale on the death of a member had a new class introduced with a corresponding increase in the monthly subscription. The election of the office-bearers for the ensuing year terminated the proceedings.

After the tiffin a group of the executive committee for the year 1902 was photographed by Mr. Gomes. There was a welcome ball given to the delegates at the Adelphi Hotel by the members of the Society in Bombay. The room was very prettily decorated and a special painting by Mr. Long, the Railway Artist, was put up symbolic of the two principal classes in the union.

A QUESTION OF CASTE.

IN May last, Mr. Bapu Hari Godbole, Second-Class Magistrate Jamkhed, convicted Govindya walad Mokindya Mahar of voluntarily corrupting the water of a public spring, and fined him eight rupees, or in default to suffer two week's simple imprisonment. A reference in the matter was considered at the High Court on Thursday before the Hon. Mr. Justice Crowe and the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty.

Mr. R. A. Lamb, District Magistrate of Ahmednagar, who made the reference to the High Court, said the accused, being a Mahar by caste, had drawn water by means of a pohora from a public spring set apart for drinking purposes. As he had touched the spring, its water was not used by the higher classes. The magistrate had, on these facts, held that the accused had corrupted or fouled the water of the spring within the meaning of section 277 of the Indian Penal Code, and had convicted the accused. Mr. Lamb said there was no finding that the water of the spring was rendered unclean or impure for drinking purposes by the accused, and no offence herefore was committed (Criminal Ruling No. 20 of 1900, Imp. vs. Bhagi Kom Nathiaba.) In Mr. Lamb's opinion, the conviction and sentence passed on the accused could not stand, and he therefore made the reference to the High Court to set aside the conviction and to order the fine to be refunded.

Their Lordships, for the reasons given by the District Magistrate, quashed the conviction and sentence, and directed the fine to be refunded,

THE reception to Mme. Sarah Bernhardt in aid of the relief funds for St. Vincent and Martinique, passed off with the greatest success. The Grand Hall of the Hotel Cecil was crowded with admirers of the distinguished actress, who received many indications of goodwill and esteem. Mrs. Montague Fowler organized the reception, and Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., Douglas Sladen, Carl Hentschel, A. Dicey, and Mercer Adam acted as stewards. In the course of the proceedings a Brobdingnagian basket of exquisite flowers was presented to the great tragedienne on behalf of Sir Henry Irving, who was unavoidably absent.

GYMKHANA MOUNTED SPORTS.

THE weekly mounted sports of the Bombay Gymkhana was held yesterday afternoon on the Marine Lines ground. The whole of the programme, which contained seven events was got through without any serious hitch, the progress of the meeting being keenly followed by a large number of spectators. The heavy shower of rain which fell in the afternoon had an undesirable effect on the ground, and was responsible for one or two small accidents during the Jumping Competition. Two of the competitors were thrown off their horses during the practice which preceded the regular proceedings of the evening, while a third gentleman met with a similar accident in course of competition. While "Tilting at Ring and Tent Pegging" was in progress, an accident, happily unattended with any serious injury befell Lieutenant Ponsoby. As he was riding at full speed to take the ring, his horse rushed right into the ring post, broke it down and threw the rider to the ground. The following are the results :—

BALL AND BUCKET RACE.

To pick a ball off a post and drop it into a bucket at a gallop.

Mr. Heaney 1
Aga Rooke Shah 2

PONY JUMPING.

Mr. Crum 1
Mr. Graham 2

TILTING AND TENT PEGGING (Ladies and Gentlemen). There were no lady competitors.

Mr. Graham .... }
Mr. Crum .... } 1
Mr. Hill .... }
Aga Rooke Shah .... } 2
Mr. Maydewill .... }
Mr. Blair .... } 3

DESPATCH STAKES.

To ride one horse to a given point; dismount, saddle a second horse which is held by syce, and complete course on the second horse.

Mr. Carver 1
Mr. Crum 2
Mr. Wilkinson 3

ISAAC WALTON STAKES.

Gentlemen, carrying fishing rods, ride a given course to where ladies are waiting; dismount and give rods to ladies who, standing on chairs, must hook fish and hand rod and fish to gentlemen, who return over same course. Neither hook nor line to be touched.

Mr. Crum nominated by Mrs. Carnegy 1
Mr. Priestley nominated by Mrs. Turner Laing 2

HANDICAP SCURRY.

For Arab and C. B. Ponies.

Mr. Edgecombe's Squeak 1
Mr. Maydewill's Titus 2
Mr. Campbell's Marius 3

HANDICAP SCURRY.

For horses and English or Australian ponies.

Mr. Hill's Red Leechts 1
Mr. Rome's Mischief 2
Captain Tomkin's O'Donovan Rossa 3

BOMBAY FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

ROVERS vs. OXFORD L. I.

AN interesting and exciting match was played on the Cooperage last evening between teams of the Oxford Light Infantry and the Bombay Rovers. Immense interest was taken in the game both by the military and civil element of the community, as the Rovers are undoubtedly the most formidable contestants in the League, apart from the two regimental teams. In the first half the Rovers had the advantage of a strong gale, and it was not many seconds before they got down and scored a pretty goal. However, the soldiers were not long in replying. Private Miles receiving the ball from a well-judged centre shot when close in and made no mistake, the equalizing point being greeted with a roar of applause. For a long time after this the exchanges were rapid, and allowing for the assistance afforded the Rovers by the wind, very even. The Rovers played a capital game, some very tricky work being put in by their forwards, and their inside left being especially conspicuous for good play. Shortly before the whistle blew for half-time the Rovers centre half shot in from three quarters, and the ball gathering momentum with the wind dropped beautifully into the corner of the goal before the soldiers' custodian had a chance to get to it. Half-time thus arrived with the score two to one in favour of the Rovers.

In the second half notwithstanding that the wind was against them the Rovers pressed for the first few minutes. Then the soldiers broke away and commenced a bombardment of the Rovers' goal. Piper saved several times, but a bit of bad kicking on the part of one of the backs resulted in a corner. This was well placed, but danger was relieved for a time. However, a beautiful centre was splendidly headed in by the Oxford centre forward and another burst of excited applause resounded over the ground. For some time after this play remained very close to the Rovers' twenty-five without anything decisive being accomplished. Fiddling on the part of the Oxford left wing being responsible for several lost chances. At length however, a stinging shot fairly beat Piper and drove him into the net, and the soldiers assumed the lead. A few moments later a bully in the goal mouth saw the ball through for the Oxfords a fourth time. Goal-keeper, backs and every body in the field standing still whilst the soldiers' centre forward rolled the ball into the net from within a few yards from goal. The game ended :—

Oxford L. I. .... 6 goals.
Bombay Rovers ... 2 goals.

The following is the position of the League table up to date :—

	P	W	L	D	Pts
Royal Artillery	5	4	0	1	9
Oxford L I	4	4	0	0	8
Bombay Rovers	5	2	1	2	6
Bombay Gymkhana	6	2	2	2	6
Telegraph Club	5	1	3	0	2
B V A	4	1	3	0	2
H M S Magdala	5	0	4	1	1

In the table two points are given for a win and one for a draw.

THE BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The Inspector-General of Volunteers in India in his report just issued makes the following observations :—" The Bombay Light Horse might with advantage to the Bombay Presidency, extend its operations and organization and become the Light Horse Corps for the whole province" . . . . Nothing would be more appreciated than an addition to the ranks of the Light Horse, and if there are any gentlemen in the Presidency who would like to join our ranks, I can assure them of a hearty welcome. I am aware that Europeans are scarce and scattered, but where two or three are gathered together arrangements could be made, I have no doubt, for the attendance of the Sergeant-Instructor. The great feature of this Corps is the annual camp at Santa Cruz in February-March, when all members should attend, and Government would no doubt grant special leave for the purpose. If any moffussil enthusiast wishes any information, I shall be only too pleased to give it.—Yours, &c.,

HEUGH S. SYMONS,
Commandant.

July 3rd.

THE RECENT COLLISION ON THE GHAUTS.

WITH regard to the recent Railway Collision on the Ghauts on Sunday last the departmental enquiry has concluded its inquiry, and the decision is adverse to Driver Jones who was driving the down train. He is now held to bail pending further inquiries.

DR. PARKER'S condition is considered very grave. For some months he has suffered acutely from pains in the region of the heart, and in addition there have been neuralgic symptoms, which have caused much prostration. The complication of the two has been a great aggravation, and at times the pain has proved almost unbearable. Dr. Parker clung faithfully to his work, but has had at last to abandon the hope of preaching at the special Coronation Service to be held in the City Temple on Thursday.

ART, MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

THE KING AS A CRITIC.

"CHARLES I" AT THE LYCEUM

SIR EDWIN LANDSEER'S ART.

LONDON, JULY 4.

At a moment when all thoughts and all desires are turned upon our King, for whose life and restoration to health all men are praying, it will not be inept to recall the great interest which His Majesty has always taken in the drama and the kindly patronage which he has ever extended to the English stage. The Mæcenas of his own reign, Edward VII. has not suffered any form of art to lack Royal interest and encouragement, and of them all the theatre is most in debt to his considerate support. Both as Prince of Wales and as King he has continued to exert himself in the best way to secure the best traditions of the English stage, and has himself been a principal agent in bettering the position of the actor and in augmenting public respect for his art. It was the King who encouraged Society to support the Opera, and after the death of Sir Augustus Harris he stepped into the breach with his purse and with his influence to prevent the decay of the production of Grand Opera in England upon a fitting and artistic scale. And his personal presence has not been bestowed in any obligatory or perfunctory fashion, as is proved by the example of punctuality and attention which he has always set to those who may be inclined to regard Covent Garden as a place where the music on the stage is of considerably less moment than the conversation in the stalls. To be in his seat for the opening bars of the overture and listen with the most intense appreciation till close on midnight, after a tiring day's work, to an opera by Wagner, of whom the late Queen Victoria was one of the earliest admirers in this country, has proved over and over again that taste for what is best in music and that respect for art and artists which have always been among the most pronounced characteristics of His Majesty's disposition. The soundness of his judgment as a critic of singing is evidenced by the story that is told of how upon an occasion when Sir Augustus Harris had been obliged to put a comic opera tenor into a grand opera role, the Prince (as he then was) said to him, "I see, Sir Augustus, you have found a new tenor." "Yes, sir," said the impresario, "and I hope he meets with your approval." "Well," said the Prince, "I don't think much of him." To put the best complexion that he could on the matter, Sir Augustus replied, "Well, sir, he is an Englishman, and it is only fair to give everyone a chance of showing what he can do." "In that case," was the answer, "I suppose you are going to bring out my old friend Christopher Sykes as a baritone ?" And to this even the manager's ingenuity could frame no sufficient answer.

It was by the King's tact and diplomacy that Queen Victoria was led to resume her old interest in the theatre, which had been quite lost for a time in her retirement after her husband's death. The Prince was at that time anxious both to put an end to the old order, which had included the appointment of a "Master of the Revels" (a post held by Charles Kean), and had incidentally led to much professional jealousy and to the scandal of an actor making his appearance in a police court to contribute to the poor-box, by way of protest, his fee for performing before Her Majesty, and to persuade the Queen not to neglect the drama altogether. So, as the story goes, he chose the opportunity of a visit which Her Majesty was paying him at Abergeldie Castle to bring over a provincial company to play "The Colonel" one evening. The surprise was the most complete success. Queen Victoria was delighted, and her renewed interest in plays and players led to that series of special performances before Royalty which has conferred so much pleasure and distinction upon individual players and upon the theatrical profession as a whole. As Prince and King, His Majesty has always been the best possible "audience." When a play pleased him, he has not been slow to mark his appreciation; and if the contrary has been the case, he has always tried with the kindliness which is natural to him to fix upon some point for commendation and to be silent as to the rest. He was one of the first to "discover" Tom Robertson, and he did much to influence the popular verdict in his favour. For Sir Henry Irving, who owed his well-merited knighthood in great measure to the Prince's advice, he has had a warm personal friendship, and he has been a constant visitor at the Lyceum Theatre, and on occasions a guest at supper in the old Beefsteak Club Room at the theatre. It was on the stage of the Lyceum, too, that a special exhibition of sword play was given by distinguished amateurs and professionals before the Prince of Wales, an event which testified to his keen interest in every form of sport. At this moment the King's interest in the stage has received fresh proof, if that were needed, in the distinction of knighthood which has been accorded to Charles Wyndham in the Coronation Honours list.

That excellent craftsman, Mr. Wills, whose work has already received its reward of perennial popularity under certain conditions, must have been terribly troubled with King Charles's head while constructing his drama of "Charles I." Undeniably, effective as a stage picture at several points, the consideration that this play was based, so far as historical accuracy is concerned, on party pamphlets of the period provides an explanation of its many incongruities. The interview between Charles and Cromwell, for instance, which takes place in Act II., with its amazing view of Cromwell as a title-hunter, owes its obvious origin rather to the imagination of a royalist pamphleteer than to the brain of the playwright. But the playgoer is not taught nor has he a right to expect strict accuracy in historical detail, and in the main the characters in the play are not unduly distorted, seeing the compression entailed by the scheme. It is in this compression that the King's head must have driven Mr. Wills almost as distracted as our poor friend Mr. Dick. It had to come off. Not even the license of the playwright could be held as an excuse for any other treatment and with the catastrophe so plain from the start it is almost a wonder that the success has been so great. When the egg of the feast is put before us, the apple is in full view, but the intermediate courses are so well served as to distract our attention. The dramatic situation which brings the curtain down on Act II, and the scene of betrayal in the camp at Newark, with its opportunity for an impressive speech, take a good grip of the audience, and when the apple falls into their mouths in the last Act with the affecting farewell and the traditional "Remember" (though not spoken on the scaffold), the house is dismissed with some curious substance in its eye which requires a deal of rubbing. This result was, on Saturday, achieved by the playing of Sir Henry Irving and Miss Ellen Terry in a pre-eminent degree. Miss Terry never looked more graceful nor played with a surer touch of sympathy. At certain moments she herself could never have surpassed the tender pathos that she displayed. Of Sir Henry Irving's performance as Charles I. little remains to say. It is marked to-day by the same kingly dignity, the same quite force has made it one of his most successful impersonations. If the scene with Moray is taken a little more quietly than of yore, the general tone of this Vandyckian portrait remains the same, and the same power drew from Saturday's audience tears that were the fellows of those he drew when "Colonel" Bateman was manager at the Lyceum.

Mr. Conrad Cooke, son of E. W. Cooke, R. A., tells me that he used to hold the paper whilst Landseer drew one animal with his right hand and a different animal with his left, writes Mr. J. A. Mansion in "Sir Edwin Landseer, R. A." (Walter Scott Publishing Company, Limited). This species of dexterity comes with practice, no doubt, and is akin to the adroit manipulation of the accomplished pianist, but is nevertheless extraordinary, and several cases are recorded in which Sir Edwin fairly astounded the onlookers by such displays of manual skill. Two instances of well-applied facility are related by Mr. Vernon Heath. Once while staying at Ardington House, Mr. Robert Vernon's place, near Wantage, Landseer consented to go to church. At lunch on he was asked who had preached.

"Really, I don't know; but it was some one like this," and he sketched the priest in a few adroit strokes. "Why, that's Mr. Blank," said Mr. Vernon Heath. "His living is nine miles off, and I don't think he has ever preached here before. I know him only from seeing him at a meet of the old Berkshires. But that's the man, sure enough." At Ardington a billiard-table stood in the hall, and one day during a game, Landseer went across to the black-board which screened the grate and drew upon it in chalk a life-size head of a royal stag. When Mr. Vernon saw it, he was so enchanted that he had a sheet of plate-glass placed over the board, which he forbade being taken to the hall any more. An intimate friend of his gave a most instructive account of Landseer's way with animals. "He had a strong feeling," she wrote, "against the way some dogs are tied up, only allowed their freedom now and then. He used to say a man would fare better tied up than a dog, because the former can take his coat off, but a dog lives in his for ever. He declared a tied-up dog without daily exercise goes mad or dies in three years. His wonderful power over dogs is well-known. An illustrious lady (whom we shall venture upon identifying as Queen Victoria) asked him how it was that he gained this knowledge. 'By peeping into their hearts, ma'am,' was his answer. I remember once being wonderfully struck with the mesmeric attractions he possessed with them. A large party of his friends were with him at his house in St. John's-wood: his servant opened the door; three or four dogs rushed in, one a very fierce-looking mastiff. We ladies recoiled, but there was no fear; the creature bounded up to Landseer, treated him like an old friend, with most expansive demonstrations of delight. Some one remarking 'how fond the dog seemed of him,' he said, 'I never saw it before in my life.'"

M. Rostand's heroic drama is well known to English houses by this time. We greet as an old friend its amazing display of wit in situation and in phrase, its remarkable combination of farce and poetry, its qualities of grotesqueness and nobility that are reflected in Cyrano's face and soul. The faults, of course, stand out more clearly when the first flush of enthusiasm has passed, are to be found in the undeniable fact that the drama, as a whole, does not hang together, in spite—perhaps in part because of—its wealth of originality and ingenuity, while the farcical element has too much the upper hand of the real poetry for stage representation. The absurdity of Cyrano's keeping De Guiche at bay for a quarter of an hour by his nonsensical talk about the moon (incomparably as M. Coquelin played the the scene), and of Roxane's penetrating the Spanish lines by the expedient that has been deemed sufficient to serve the author's purpose, is so patent as to destroy the illusion of the moment. It fact the play, which is as full of wit as an egg is of meat, has all, or nearly all, the charm and none of the weariness for the reader which it has for the spectator. But the charm which is added to the performance, and which the reader misses, is found in the art of M. Coquelin, and in that alone. As the author avers in his dedication of the printed page, the soul of Cyrano has passed into the author, and the part has become his peculiar property. All the fertility, all the eloquence, the fire, and that highest art which so surprisingly conceals, or seems to conceal, its own nature are no less evident now than they have been in the past, being, if that were possible, rather enhanced by time and familiarity. Poet and "farceur," sublime egotist and high priest of renunciation, professor of panache and victim of modesty, Cyrano may well uncover at the name of Don Quixote. He is his kindred spirit, if ever there was one. And if this Quixote, Munchausen, and Critchton in one that M. Rostand has drawn for us was not the real article we are not any more disposed, not so much disposed, to quarrel with that as we are to deprecate the excessive proportions of the nose which M. Coquelin has deemed necessary to the part. But verily if M. Coquelin chose to paint his face like a clown of pantomime he has a secret that could charm us to oblivion even so. So long as he will recite the impromptu ballade (symbolic of the author's fertility and frailty), "A la fin de l'envoi je touche," kiss the hand of the distributrice, show the action of the waves in dumb show, confess to Christian the secret of the letters "tous les jours—deux fois," as he did on Monday, he may pile nose upon nose until they reach the roof and yet enchain his audience. The play is, of course, a one-man play to a great extent, and yet that can scarcely excuse the utter inadequacy of the company which supported M. Coquelin. As to this perhaps the least said is the soonest mended; but, if it is hard to follow Sarah Bernhardt, surely a better effort might have been made than was achieved by Madame Esquilar, who was not well suited in the part of Roxane. M. Chabert was tolerable as Ragueneau—the rest is silence.

M. Massenet, whose "Manen" was revived at Covent Garden, is a self-made man. His early career, as so often happens to musicians, was a struggle. As a lad of fourteen, in the autumn of 1856, he ran away from home, in order to follow his chosen career. His father, an ironmaster at St. Etienne, had been ruined in 1848. Ill-health did the rest, and the elder Massenet, who in the meantime had gone to live at Chambery, was compelled to withdraw his son from the Conservatoire. His mother, an excellent musician, taught the young lad. But he was not satisfied, and unwilling to be a bur then upon the slender resources of his family, he resolved to take the momentous step. He bolted from the parental home early one morning, and two days later he was found by an old woman, on the march from Chambery to Lyons, almost starved, and very foot-sore and weary. He had left the cottage at Chambery without a penny, and had slept in the fields. The old woman fed him and sent him upon his way. Massenet tramped it all the way to Lyons, where a relative resided. He was quite worn out when he arrived, but his aunt set him before an enormous fire, gave him soup which broke a three days' fast, and then put the boy to bed. He slept 26 hours without waking. Then his uncle listened to his story. Jules' courage had won him his point, and the uncle undertook to cover his modest expenses during his studies in Paris. Later on, and only a few years ago, M. Jules Massenet refused the post of Director of the Conservatoire where he had been educated. "Manon" is, of course, not the only opera by which he is known here; for his "Werther" and "La Navarraise" were produced by Sir Augustus Harris, and his "Le Roi de Lahore" by the elder Gye. The composer has declared that he has now written his last work for the stage.

Shall we see some of the pictures that are now making Bruges a centre of attraction for visitors from all parts of Europe at our next winter exhibition at Burlington House? It would be a great triumph for the Academy. The President may well be able to arrange it. It would need tact, and it would need a certain amount of authority, and he has both. The Academy can borrow where other bodies would have no chance of having the proposal entertained. The admirable shows of Rembrandt's works and of Van Dyck's are precedents. It is true that the Dutch exhibition and the Belgian owed, each, much of its completeness to the English contributor. Our owners lent their Rembrandts largely and their Van Dycks very largely. On the other hand, England is poorly represented in works of the early Flemish schools. It is for that reason that we should be the more anxious to see Van Dyck and Memmling, and the school of which they are the great and best known masters, well represented at Burlington House next January. Such a show as we have had of the two great portrait painters is not possible. So many do not exist. But if we could have even a room devoted to the early Flemish Masters it would ensure the success of the exhibition. And we have the chance of it now, if Sir Edward Poynter and the Council will exert themselves in the matter.

EVERYONE has heard of the gallopping horses at Drury Lane who gallop the drama "Ben Hur" into success by their squirrel-like performance on revolving platforms. One result of the performance was certainly unexpected. A well-known racing man has offered to buy two of the horses, having apparently thought that they showed very good form. This seems a complex way of doing things. If the offer were accepted the purchaser would probably have to make his two horses forget their squirrel-like ways, and the manager of "Ben Hur" would have to set to work to teach the trick to new horses.

A BRITISH OBJECT LESSON.

(BY C. MANNERS-SMITH, B.A. (Cantab.)

THERE is a legend of the fifth century that Patrick, afterwards patron saint of Ireland, returning from one of his several wanderings, set sail from the lonely banks of the Mersey upon what was destined to be a momentous voyage. Truth and tradition allied have cast upon the life of that sacred personage many poetic hues. One fanciful writer tells us that the launching of the voyager's bark startled from its wind-swept haunt in the river pools that mysterious bird, the "liver" or "lever", from which Liverpool derives its name and crest, to the utterance of notes full of presage and weird promise of the miraculous happenings in store for the prospective saint on his arrival in the sister isle.

The Saint dwells for ever in the memory of the devout: the "lever" is, perchance, unrecognisable to-day, save and except in the conception of what has been described as "the composite science of heraldic ornithology". To open a discourse upon ancient miracles would be out of place, and perhaps unbecoming. It were interesting, however, to mentally speculate how far some of the human achievements of later times fall short of being as wonderful as the miraculous doings of the past.

When the inspired peasant and his disciples took ship from Mersey's shore, it is improbable that he divined the wonderful changes to be wrought by time to the small and obscure Lancashire hamlet, or that he comprehended the fact that one day there should arise, almost within earshot of the scene of his embarkation, an opulent and flourishing city, one of the chief ports of the world. The growth of Liverpool may be said to have been essentially a circumstance of the modern age. There is in existence a curious time-stained print of the town as it appeared about the year 1650, and from that print we may learn that Liverpool was then a place of small importance, consisting of a church, a castellated building, and a knot or so of dwellings, the whole apparently covering but a few acres of land impinging on the river's bank. To-day, near West Derby, one of the many large busy and populous sections of the city, there is a single group of handsome factories owned by one manufacturing firm, and occupying an area apparently in excess of that covered by the town and port of Liverpool as depicted in the old print.

Much groundless alarm and absurd misapprehension are abroad concerning the inroad of foreign capital into our country. What has been picturesquely termed "American Invasion" takes two forms, and the British public will profit by drawing, at an early date, a strong line of demarcation between them. One form appears to be directed at British industrial concerns, with the avowed design of absorbing them. The other is an invasion to be welcomed by everyone, other than the person of narrow judgment. This is the investment of American capital in British industries, with the intention of fostering and encouraging them on broader principles. Some years ago, when English capital was invested in American industrial enterprises, the American was shrewd to look upon the invasion with feelings of the warmest friendship, since such invasion meant employment for American workmen and increase of American trade.

There is, alas! in this country a certain school of malcontent for whom there is a morose comfort in the vague prophecy that our national welfare is doomed, and that Britain is headlong down the line to disaster.

The cherished occupation of that school for a lengthy period seems to have been bewailing, at every turn, supposed British indifference or British nonchalance on the subject of trade interests. There is before the author, at the present time, a set of yellow letters, dating about a hundred years ago, and written by a young business man who contemplated leaving his native town to take up commercial employment in London. The letters are full of gloom on the subject of his prospects in the Metropolis, and mental depression sounds through every line of the correspondence. Wiseacres of even that day had advised the young man that the country was rapidly going to the bad, and that any endeavour of his must be destined to failure. The name of the young man became that of a merchant prince and to-day it is as familiar to, and perhaps as much honoured by, the world as that of any Hapsburg, Hohenzollern, or Coburg. The fortune amassed as the results of his endeavour amounts to millions, incapable of being told upon the fingers of each hand.

Since the days when the young man launched on what was thought to be a rash enterprise, our country has, amidst stress and adversity, in the face of dolesome prophecy, progressed along the course to prosperity until to-day, when the hall-marks of British wealth and influence are exhibited the world over as clearly and as numerously as ever the letters S.P.Q.R. were in the days of the Roman Empire.

Were facts required to adjust the unreal fancies of mentioned school of pessimist, such facts may be found during a glance at the working of this progressive factory, devoted to the manufacture of tobacco and cigarettes, and built by British hands of British material, and controlled by thousands of Britons, upon strictly British lines. The factory under examination is the colossal one owned and controlled by Ogden's Limited and located in Boundary Lane, in the mentioned section of the City of Liverpool.

There is an essentially British ring about the title "Ogden's Guinea Gold", the name of the firm's well-known brand of cigarettes; and the inception, steady expansion and present mighty operations of the house together form a vivid and encouraging object lesson on the significance of British perseverance and enterprise. "Ogden's" had its origin about the year 1860 in the effort of Mr. Thomas Ogden, who started in Liverpool as a retail tobacconist. It is not to exaggerate the case, but to state actual fact, to say that the growth of the business has been marked by a steady and even progress from small things to great, the watchword "Excellence" having been in adoption since the time when the founder engaged himself on his initial enterprise.

In those days a cigarette was a thing rarely seen in England, except in the mouth of a foreigner. It was in general a very crude, clumsy affair, made by hand, of inferior tobacco, and it seems to have been calculated to cause more embarrassment than gratification to the smoker. There have always been certain disadvantages connected with the manufacture of cigarettes and tobacco by hand. There could be no uniformity, and the processes have not always been conducted under those conditions of absolute cleanliness possible as when machinery is employed. The history of the use and perfection of machinery in connection with the subject is a large matter, and various countries of the world lay claim to the credit of the thousand and one improvements put forth from time to time. It is refreshing to learn, however, that the bulk of the machinery and other equipment in use for making cigarettes and tobacco in the Boundary Lane factory is of British material and manufacture.

These huge Ogden factories and offices have long occupied an area of over five acres, the floor space of the new buildings having been in advance of 220,000 square feet. Lately, however, the increase of the firm's business has necessitated the building of a large second factory, in which is housed machinery for the manufacture of special classes of goods. An idea of the magnitude of the business may be formed when it is known that its conduct entails the employment of over 3,000 workpeople, every individual being of British birth or parentage.

Messrs. Ogden maintain an immense stock of tobacco, both in factory and in bonded warehouses. It is stated that the Liverpool bonded warehouses are the largest in the world, and that the value of the stock, not exclusive of duty, has at time reached enormous figures, frequently exceeding £3,000,000.

An impressive sight is the arrival from the bonded warehouses of the huge hogsheads, bales, and other packages of leaf tobacco to undergo treatment. The leaf used for the most part in the manufacture of Ogden's many specialities is grown in Virginia, North and South Carolina, and Kentucky, the most fertile States of the American tobacco belt. It is grown under special conditions, the foremost designs being that the British palate is to be appealed to and gratified. None but the purest and highest grades of tobacco are used. Indeed, one were not wide of the mark in saying that each leaf of the raw material passes under an eye of scrutiny, jealous that nothing deleterious or unsuitable shall be allowed to enter into the composition of the goods. Perfect cleanliness in the order of the day everywhere, and an inspection of the factory demonstrates how great and how acute is the watchfulness exercised, to the end that the highest standard of purity shall be maintained. The processes of preliminary treatment are interesting and picturesque, being those of sorting and blending the leaf. These are conducted by a staff of cheery men and buxom busy Liverpool lasses, in a special department, arranged and equipped with every up to date, contrivance to facilitate the work.

The person whose good fortune it is to be shown through the great group of factories encounters at every turn something calculated to bewilder. He will be conducted through an endless succession of experiences; through spacious rooms glowing with colour and teeming with action; along corridors fading away into a dim vanishing point, and down apparently endless avenues. Indeed, were he to be suddenly confronted by the "Eighth Wonder of the World", whatever shape the modern analogue of the Colossus of Rhodes may take, he need not be surprised.

An incident to suddenly draw and chain his attention is that of one of the almost countless groups of cleanly, tidy girls bent upon the manufacture of what is technically called "Twist Tobacco." A number of these girls, seated in cubicles, are employed upon stripping and selecting the leaf, while the rest work at machines which produce the twist by a process similar to that of spinning, as the word is popularly accepted.

The plant output for twist tobacco spun in the factories is about 5,000,000 lb. per annum. These figures mean that every year there is manufactured by Messrs. Ogden a length of twist which would more than twice cover the earth's diameter, or almost equal the distance from Liverpool to New York multiplied by 5.

Necessarily, the work of maturing cut tobacco is one of the most important items in connection with the business. What cookery is to most of the necessities of life, maturing is to many of the luxuries. Captious individuals have, from time to time, asked the question why Nature, when she parcelled the earth out into countries, zones, geographical sections, and what not, did not make the good things produced in each particular region in a state completely ready for man's delectation. Now, it was part of Nature's plan to give man the chance of taxing his skill and ingenuity in extracting from Nature, by a thousand and one artifices, all the good things and rejecting all the bad. The maturing of cut tobacco seems to consist materially in exposing the fibres to the atmosphere under peculiar conditions. In the Ogden factory the tobacco is matured on canvas shelves to facilitate the escape of moisture, heat, vapour, and other undesirable elements, and the process is conducted by persons of long and thorough training, under the superintendence of a sturdy old Briton, who has all the appearance of "knowing well his work".

By way of elevators, staircases, galleries, etc., the visitor reaches what is perhaps the prettiest, and otherwise the most impressive, sight to be seen under the roof of this miniature city.

The cigarette-making department is a splendid, well-lighted, properly heated and ventilated room, and the machines are so wonderful in their construction and the work they accomplish as to make instant and emphatic rebuttal to any suggestion that British mechanical ingenuity is other than on the advance. This room is over one-third of a mile in length, and the output represents 40,000,000 cigarettes per week. These figures, used for the purpose of comparison, reveal the facts that the annual output of cigarettes would more than encircle the earth. Moreover, the speed at which the goods are produced is in excess of the swiftest express train in the world. The machines themselves are bewildering composites of springs, wheels, cranks, and levers, but the process of cigarette-making is not so complex as to render it without intense interest to the casual observer. A tube of the finest rice-paper procurable seems to charge itself mysteriously with tobacco to the requisite degree of repletion, and, while moving in snake-like fashion along a metal channel, there falls upon it, with the rapidity of lightning, a knife-like arrangement, which chops off lengths of the filled tube, and, with each chop, a cigarette is born to the world. The process attracts and confuses the eye of the onlooker, and after he has passed away to the delectation of other things, the memory of the process appears for some time to softly haunt the mind.—"Illustrated London News".

THE DEVELOPMENT OF CHINA.

IMPORTANT ANGLO-FRENCH CONCESSION.

THE COMMERCIAL VALUE OF THE CONCESSION.

THE Pekin correspondent of the "Times" gives important information regarding a mining concession in China obtained by an Anglo-French syndicate. According to the telegram the concession covers a valuable mining area in the Yun-nan province comprising eighty-five mines producing coal, copper nickel, quicksilver, petroleum, tin, and other minerals and precious metals throughout a district covering one-third of the province, the more important mines being grouped near the course of the projected railway from Tongking to Yun-nan city. The mines worked by the Chinese Government are excluded.

The news is confirmed by leading Chinese merchants in the City. One of the chief of these, in the course of conversation with a "Westminster Gazette" representative, said:

"I have no special information to give you beyond that published in the "Times," but I may say that I was approached some time ago with a view to my joining the board of this syndicate. I, however, declined the invitation owing to the fact that the proposed concession in Yun-nan Province is too far away from the coast lines, and for the reason that the cost of transport would be too great to other centres.

"Nevertheless, I am of opinion, that the venture is quite worthy the support of those who go into speculative undertakings, and its value is undoubtedly enhanced by the support of two Governments.

I see the contract has been officially recognised and signed by both the British and French Ministers.

"Personally," continued the merchant, "I have very little doubt about the existence of valuable minerals in the province of Sze-Chuan, while the petroleum resources of that part of China will be found to be considerable and of high quality. But these places are for practical purposes in the moon. If you will examine the map you will see what I mean. This locality is right away to the West of China. There are good coal deposits all along the coast lines from Shanghai, Canton, right down to Keboa, where the French have located, a splendid supply of good coal. There will, therefore, be no market for the Yun-nan coal in this districts, and the question arises, is the local demand sufficient to make it profitable?

"As a rule, I may add, these concessions are not to the advantage of the original promoters, and until railways, &c., are provided other minerals besides coal must also look to local support for their markets. In fact, until water is produced and proper European pumps are supplied they cannot effectively work the mines. Coal, it is true, is of universal consumption at a price, and domestically there will be a considerable demand.

"Then again, while I think it is quite probable that the various mines referred to exist, large coal deposits are also to be found much nearer East in the neighbourhood of Hang-Kou, whence the projected American railways runs right down to the coast."

A REVOLUTION IN OIL-PAINTING.

REMARKABLE DISCOVERY BY M. RAFFAELLI.

The eminent French genre painter, M. J. J. Raffaelli, seems to run a fair chance of immortality. We learn from the "Times" that the artist on July 2nd invited a numerous company, consisting principally of the most competent French and foreign painters who are at present in Paris, to his studio to hear from his own lips the description of a curious discovery which he has made concerning oil-painting.

M. Raffaelli, combining practical demonstration with theory, began by expounding the general principles of his discovery: "I have always been struck, and almost irritated," he said, "at the inconveniences and complications which arise in the practice of oil-painting. As long as an artist paints in his studio these inconveniences are not so numerous. The painter has his brushes, his oil colours, his palettes, his eraser, and all the utensils necessary for his work. When the prepared colours begin to run on account of the oil with which they are mixed, the palette can be wiped, the brushes and accessories cleaned, and, according as the painter is accustomed to do this himself or to employ a pupil or servant, there is more or less waste of time, but this is all. When, however, you paint a landscape or make a portrait at the sitter's house or in the open air all these troublesome details break the unity of your thought, so that you have to reconstitute your original conception, and the interruption generally becomes perceptible in the finished work. The pastel has not this inconvenience, but it has a much greater one; the colour falls off and loses its tone. Even if your put a glass over it, it rarely after a time retains its original beauty and lustre. For many years I have been trying to combine the advantages of the pastel, its fine soft velvet colouring, with those of oil-painting, to which time adds a new beauty. I fancy I have succeeded, and I have, therefore, invited you to see a demonstration. I have contrived to put oil colours in small solid sticks like crayons, which I rub against the canvas, wood, ivory, or paper. I have procured, as you see, one of the most complex pictures in colour and design. I shall reproduce the principal parts of it before you, and you will be able to judge of the perfection with which this is done. As soon as it is quite dry—which will be very soon, my picture will be unalterable without any of those impediments which embarrass the painter."

M. Raffaelli accordingly reproduced a portion of the model, which it was impossible to distinguish from the original. The enthusiasm was very great, and M. Bernard, a great colourist, on looking round the pictures in the studio, exclaimed: "It is wonderful; it is a revolution in oil-painting." In fact, there is no wonder, as the correspondent remarks, that the enthusiasm of the whole company was excited.

REUTER'S Salonika correspondent reports that a band of twenty Bulgarian brigands visited the village of Tohernare Ko, near Gumendja, obtained a supply of provisions, and then took their departure, strictly enjoining the inhabitants to say nothing of the visit they had received. The people, however, being afraid to remain silent, informed the authorities, who sent troops in pursuit of the brigands, but without success. A few days later the band again visited the village, and in revenge for the information which had been given, put three of the leading inhabitants to death.

A COMIC OPERA CRUISE.

AMAZING STORIES OF THE BAN RIGH.

A MOST extraordinary story of the cruise of the Ban Righ appears at the length of two columns in the "Morning Post" from the pen of Mr. F. Frankfort Moore.

The story was communicated to the narrator by one officer on board the revolutionary vessel and was independently corroborated by another we are told; but nevertheless one's credulity is exercised most severely by the relation of the doings on what must surely have been the craziest cruise on record.

HOW TO START THE ENGINE?

When the anchor was cat-headed off the ill-fated St. Pierre—no one dreamt of the doom hanging over the port—the captain telegraphed "Stand by" to the engine-room, and then "Astern, slow." There was no response; the steamer began to drift.

"There was council of war held in the engineroom. One patriot suggested turning a certain tap, another said he was sure that a marine engine was set going by pulling a handle somewhere. Every handle was pulled, every tap was turned and patriots, who are always suspicious, whispered of treachery. As a last resource General Matos sent a message to the French cruiser, which was at the anchorage, to inquire if the chief engineer would have the courtesy to send a man aboard to show the engine-room hands how to start the machinery. This was done. The third engineer of the cruiser boarded the Ban Righ, now called El Liberatador, and started her."

PROCLAMATIONS ABOARD SHIP.

No one would wash the decks, so the captain took the vessel into cross-currents, where the sea did the swabbing: "When tranquility was ultimately restored General Matos thought the moment had come for asserting his authority. He did so through the medium of 'proclamations.' Every day brought about a new 'proclamation' which was posted in duplicate all over the ship. It was quite customary to paste a copy on the chartroom door when it was living open and hooked back. Of course, when the door was closed the 'proclamation' became invisible. One of these documents announced that there would be Mauser drill on a certain day. When the day came several cases of Mauser rifles were hoisted out of the hold, Senor Matos presiding as usual at the donkey engine, and the 'drill' began. It consisted in every man firing off as many cartridges as he could lay hands on with no particular object in view.

"When the men were tired or thirsty they threw down their arms and returned to their cocktails and dominoes. The rifles remained on the decks not merely for days, but for weeks after, and when they were found to be rusty they were thrown overboard. Hundred of rifles were thrown overboard and case after case of ammunition."

"LIEUT.-GENERAL OF THE CONDENSED WATER TANK."

Two comical incidents are related. The first was the gazetting of an officer "Lieutenant-General of the Condensed Water Tank.

"The ambition of every patriot aboard was to be made a general and by the end of the voyage there were more generals on the ship than one might find generals on the books of the most popular registry office. It was found that the water was being wasted, and the captain persuaded Senor Matos to take steps to put a stop to this. The water-tap was ordered to be secured by a padlock, but as the captain knew perfectly well that the majority of the ship's company had considerable experience of picking locks, he used a pair of handcuffs for the purpose and the key was given into the charge of a man who was forthwith gazetted in due form Lieutenant-General of the Condensed Water Tank". In two days the key was lost but not before the lock of the 'irons' had been unfastened. The next day there was not a drop of water in the tank, and the boilers were being caked with brine."

A WHITE FLAG INCIDENT.

The second incident which is typical of this crazy cruise was the firing of one of the large guns; "The day had come when the ship was to be taken into action. The tiny gunboat El Crespo, of the Venezuelan Government, had been sighted, and showed no sign of running away. On the contrary it turned a gun on the Ban Righ, and the latter, being short of coal, had to fight. The first shot discharged from her Hotchkiss on the bridge broke absolutely every article of glass and crockery in the cabins and kitchens below, so great was the shock to the nervous system of the cruiser. The general in command was about to order the saloon furniture to be broken up for the furnaces to enable him to escape, when, to the amazement of every one, the gunboat hoisted a white flag and Senor Matos boarded and formally took possession of the vessel in the name of the revolutionary party."

AFGHANS IN BOKHARA.

THERE are various opinions about Isaak Khan, the Afghan chief, who resides in Samarkand. Some Englishmen think that Russia is preserving him to be her puppet in the day when she will have her own way with the Buffer State. Many Russians, on the other hand, say the man is a humbug. I have also heard that, for an Asiatic, he is "a charming man to meet in society". Whatever may be the truth about him, his countrymen form an interesting part of the foreign element in Sart towns, and one meets them frequently in the streets, where they may be known by their peculiar type of face, tall figures, and blue-grey turbans. They have been rightly described as having a countenance partly Jewish, partly Spanish in character, and have receding foreheads, straight black hair, hooked noses, and black eyes, with a defiant and war-like bearing Russian officers say that, but for one grave fault, which nullifies all their good points, the Afghans would make the finest soldiers in the world. Courage daring, coolness in danger, powers of endurance, all are theirs; but with all this they are unstable as water.

As long as it suits his purpose, the Afghan will be true to his leader, his master, or his brother, as the case may be; but there is no sense of honour in his heart, no nobility of soul. He is ready to rob, cheat, or murder even his nearest of kin, if it serves his purpose to do so. His fiery blood is up on the most trivial provocation, and, in spite of the manliness, politeness, and modesty of his outward bearing, which compare so favourably with that of his neighbours, he will stoop, when provoked, to the most dastardly of crimes.

Schwartz, a German writer, tells us that the soldiers of Bokhara are looked upon by Central Asians generally as the worst fighters on the face of the earth, but that the Afghans have a still greater contempt for the English, whom they, the Afghans, would have crushed long ago but for the lack of proper weapons.

"Afghanistan," says Townsend, "which the English think about as a turbulent little kingdom on the skirts of their own dominion, is 40,000 square miles larger than France."

A Bokharan, speaking to me of the Afghans in February, 1902, referred to the fact that a party of pilgrims to Mecca, who had recently attempted to go through Afghanistan, had been attacked and robbed of all they possessed. Some of them were killed, while the rest were forced to return to Bokhara; and go by way of the Caspian.

"Afghans are poor," he said, "their country is much of it barren mountain—they take all they can from others. We have many Afghan merchants living in Bokhara, they trade in lambskins and fruits. An Afghan political agent came here disguised as a merchant that he might see the Bokharans on political business but the Russians detected him and sent him back."

Afghan gipsies are constantly to be seen in the streets and bazaars of Sart towns. Their women go about with uncovered faces, and work a good deal harder than the men. Their handicraft is basket making and they take alms when they can get them. Some live in villages with the Sarts, others camp out in tents which they have brought with them.

It is a strange thing that while there is no love lost between the Afghan and the Jew, the former will tell you with pride that he is a descendant of those Israelites who were carried captives by Nebuchadnezzar into Babylon.

Being Mahommedans, the Afghan merchants in Bokhara have many advantages over their Jewish rivals, the chief one being that they have no greater import duties to pay than the Bokharans themselves.

It is interesting to note that while the Sart carries his shroud as a turban, the Afghan carries it as a girdle.

Some writers think that the Afghans are Jews who have become Aryanized, others that they are a mixture of a Jewish element with the original Indo-germanic inhabitants of the country.—Annette M. B. Meakin in the "Pall Mall Gazette".

INDIAN COLLECTORS AND A GRIEVANCE.

AN Indian Civil Servant asks me to air the following grievance: When a Governor travels in Ceylon he takes his own kit with him and entertains the people that he meets. In India a Governor settles down at the house of the Collector, and expects him, not only to entertain him, but to ask the whole station to meet him. As the Governor has a large entertaining allowance, and the Collector's salary is not what it was when the rupee was worth 2s., this is felt to be a hardship. A three days' visit costs a Collector from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 3,000. It seems as costly an honour to the Collector as was the progress of Queen Elizabeth to her nobility.—"Truth".

POSSESSED WITH A DEVIL?

A STRANGE STORY FROM COLOMBO.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to a Colombo paper:—An event which attracted the attention of the residents of a certain locality at Mattackuliya for a few days was a curious malady which a respectable Sinhalese young lady of the place was suffering from. The young lady in question was in her usual sound health, until on a day about a fortnight back about 8 p. m. when she was seized with a fit of convulsions and became unconscious. A short time afterwards the symptoms of convulsions disappeared but the girl did not regain her proper senses until 6 a. m. on Sunday last. During the previous fortnight she was in a very excited state of mind and all palliative measures proved fruitless. From the words she uttered while unconscious it was apparent that she was suffering from a very extraordinary disease—in fact the general inference was that she was labouring under the influence of some evil spirit. In speaking she always referred to herself in the third person and that too in a very contemptible way alluding to herself as "meki" (this woman) Some of her statements were to this effect—"I have long been looking for an opportunity to take away this one, but the time was not favourable for me, etc." On being questioned as to how the spirit, ("perethaya") came to obtain possession of her, she said: "This woman's mother ("mekige amma") was away at a funeral house, and then I knew my chance had come. She was asleep at the time and I came and called her out of her bed to give her something. She consented and obeyed my bidding, but that day I could not bring her under my full power, but was successful on the next day when with two of my confederates (one being the "gopolla" as she called him) I extracted a drop of blood from her knee and pronounced her mine." The parties, being Catholics, sent for the parish priest who came and after offering prayers on her behalf, sprinkled some consecrated water on her. But this had no effect. Ultimately recourse was had to devil dancing and other ceremonies which in their turn were unsuccessful. In the course of one of the devil dancing performances, she took a burning torch from the dancer and swore by that light that he (the spirit) would never leave her unless they granted his wishes. When questioned as to what they were, she replied: "Feed seventeen Brahamins, and then on Sunday morning at 6 o'clock I shall peacefully depart. But the height of my happiness would have been to take away this one. This I cannot do if you fulfil my desires. I shall shew signs when I am leaving." Asked as to who were the Brahamins referred to, she gave the description of a Buddhist priest who had been to see her that day, and whom she had kindly treated. When a by-stander asked her whether "Pirith" (Buddhist hymns) might be recited she replied in the affirmative. Her parents promised to accede to her request and her tone of utterance then changed. A sentence that was often on her lips before the supposed spirit promised to leave her was "meki aragana mama yanawa" (I shall take this one away) and she used to repeat this in a sing-song manner for a considerable length of time. Subsequently she spoke in a very plaintive tone and kept on repeating—"Mokada karan ney—What is to be done! 'Yunda una-ney!—I must be gone!

The young lady was removed on Saturday last, to the residence of a relative at Grand Pass and seventeen priests, according to the directions given, were invited to recite "Pirith."

During the intervals of the recital she was seized with fits similar to those she had at the commencement of her malady. She related at great length the story as to how she came to be possessed with the evil spirits whom she described at the "pere hayas" of some of her deceased relatives whom she mentioned by name.

On Sunday morning a few minutes before six o'clock, the time appointed for the departure of the spirit, she appeared to be her ordinary self, enjoying a sound sleep. It was a very exciting moment for all concerned. The priests had finished their recital of the "pirith". The by-standers held their watches in their hands. Some may have consulted them unconsciously more than a dozen times a minute. The greatest anxiety prevailed. Presently the big clock in the hall struck the hour. Still the young lady continued to sleep. Hardly had the sixth stroke sounded when there was a movement and she passed her hand over her face. She then opened her eyes, and in a piercing shriek cried: "My time is come and now I have to go" Pointing with her hand to the door she said: Make a passage for me, I take the merit of this (pin) and go. Take charge of this woman." It was a dreadful sight and one that will never be forgotten by those who witnessed it. The young lady was in a reclining position and stood up simultaneously with her cries. Her limbs writhed in a most fearful manner, the pupils of her eyes were dilated, and she fell on the door apparently lifeless. A few minutes later, she stood up as if she had risen from a trance and asked her mother, who was seated near her, in a low tone, "Where am I, mother" "What does all this mean?"

To conclude the story the young lady has now completely recovered her senses, and is ignorant of all her actions during the past fortnight.

LOVE AND REVENGE.

REMARKABLE TRIAL IN ITALY.

A PAINFULL but very dramatic story has just been unfolded at a trial for attempted murder which was brought to a conclusion at Milan on June 26th, says the "Daily Telegraph" correspondent. It will be remembered that last month a lady well-known in Italian society, Marchioness Ricci, who is the daughter of a Court official, fired on her rival in love, wounding her badly. The Marchioness was driving through the streets of Voghera when, perceiving Signora Chiostergi, the rival in question, she stopped the cab and emptied three chambers of her revolver at her. The wounds of the Signora were serious, but fortunately not fatal. While trying to effect her scape the Marchioness was arrested, and was charged with attempted murder.

About a week ago the trial began at the Assize Court, and excited unusual interest on account of the touching drama of man's infidelity and woman's love which was there revealed. Some twenty years ago the prisoner was married to a very rich gentleman, the Marquis Dallarosa, with whom she had fallen passionately in love. From one cause or another the marriage did not prove to be a very happy one. Financial recklessness on the part of the Marquis is alleged to have been one of the chief reasons for disunion. Ruin, however, was averted by the wife, who devoted her whole fortune to assiting her husband, besides obtaining help from different members of her family.

All these sacrifices were however, to no purpose, and when her dowry was squandered, the poor woman is said to have suffered deep sorrows and deprivations. Then the Marquis became entangled in an intrigue with Signora Chiostergi, and, abandoning himself to his infatuation, he expelled his wife from her home.

This, as it appears, happened twelve years ago. Night after night, it is said, the Marchioness stayed before the door of her former home entreating and weeping, in the vain hope of regaining her husband's love. Then, finding that all her efforts were fruitless, she retired to the cloister, but even in the exercises of piety she was unable to forget the man to whom she had given her heart, and who had so cruelly spurned the gift.

Echoes of politics penetrate even to monastic solitudes, and the unhappy woman heard with dismay the news that the Italian Government was about to bring forward a divorce bill. Fearing that her rival might eventually be enabled to supplant her legally, she was seized with a paroxysm of anger, and issued forth from her retreat with the object of killing the woman who had gained her husband's affection. The result is stated above.

This is the sad story which was related at the trial which lasted four days. It evidently touched the jury, for they unanimously acquitted the Marchioness, who was immediately set at liberty. On hearing the verdict the lady fainted. She was afterwards removed in a carriage, followed by an enormous crowd, who eagerly demonstrated their sympathy, cheering her, endeavouring to kiss her dress, and waving handkerchiefs at the carriage window. The husband and his mistress have left the town.

EXPORTS of Indian produce from Calcutta to foreign countries during the month of June were valued at four crores of rupees. This is slightly larger than that for the month of May, and considerably greater than that recorded for the month of June of last year, on which it represents an increase of more than thirteen per cent. Seeds and grain have chiefly contributed to the larger trade: the former rose in value by twenty-nine and the latter by twenty-two lakhs. In the former, linseed formed the greatest proportion, but the main increase was under rapeseed, the quantity of which exported in the past month was almost equal to the total shipments for the previous year. Similarly under grain while rice accounted for the bulk of the exports, wheat despatches for the month were much beyond the total of the year 1901-02. The large crop of last season enables jute to be still shipped in considerable quantities; 367,617 cwt. were sent away as against 184,337 cwt. There was a satisfactory increase in the quantity and value of lac sent away, and the figures for raw cotton and tea denote a bigger trade. On the other hand, exports of jute manufactures were less in value by nearly seven lakhs, and opium and hides exhibit a smaller demand. To foreign ports coal shipments were larger by 11,152, tons, chiefly to Ceylon, Singapore and Zanzibar, but to Indian ports the quantity sent away fell by 14,320 tons.

HERE, THERE, AND EVERYWHERE.

A NOVEL statistical inquiry has been instituted in Great Britain and America with the object of ascertaining the nature and extent of the desire for a future life. It is pointed out in a circular which is being issued that it is doubtful whether the widespread "literary tradition" that men naturally wish for personal immortality is correct, and it is urged that to determine the nature of men's actual sentiments and actual bias on the subject should be a matter of great interest. Accordingly, a paper of questions accompanies the circular, in which the recipient is invited to state (in strict confidence) whether he would prefer to live after death or not, and, if he would so prefer, whether he desires a future life, whatever the conditions may be, and if not, what would have to be its character to make the prospect sufficiently tolerable to satisfy him, and, in particular, whether he would be content with a life more or less like the present.

Further interrogatories ask for information from him as to what elements in life, in his opinion, call for its perpetuity, whether he feels the question of a future life to be of urgent importance to his mental comfort, why he feels as he does on the subject, and whether his opinions about it have undergone change, and, if so, when and in what ways; and finally, whether he would like to know for certain whether there is a future life or would prefer to leave it a matter of faith. Answers are to be sent to Mr. Schiller, Corpus Christi College, Oxford, who has charge of statistical information collected on the subject by the American branch of the Society for Psychical Research. The result should be interesting, but there can, we think, be no doubt as to the tenor of the great majority of the answers.

The old medical hermit Dr. Franz Daniel Muller, who died recently in Camden Town in his seventy-fourth year, had led an eventful life. He was a Rhinelander by birth, and one of the ardent young accademical revolutionists of the fourth decade of the last century. When he was expelled from his German Fatherland for political offences he went to Paris, where he practised for some time as physician. When the American Civil War broke out he crossed the Atlantic and became Chief of the Sanitary Staff in the Confederate Army, though most of his countrymen sympathised with the North. After the collapse of the Secessionist cause, he came to England, where he lived the life of an anchorite.

Several members of our own Royal Family are known to be expert photographers, and, according to a writer in the "Lady's Realm", photography is the hobby of the German Empress. For many years the Empress has found her greatest relaxation in this direction, and she goes nowhere without her camera. Her collection of pictures is unique, and comprises every kind of scene; beautiful views and curious people she met on her Eastern travels; portraits of her children, of her husband and other relations; pictures of her children's pets, and a collection of photographs of the game killed by the Kaiser at Hubertusstock and Rominthen. Her children look upon their mother as a very wonderful being, and every time they receive a new pet the first thought is to ask her to photograph it.

Among notices of other Queens in the same article we learn that the one real interest that the Queen of Norway and Sweden has outside her family and public life is religion. During her long life her Majesty has devoted every moment that she could spare to forwarding the cause of religion in the countries over which her husband rules. She belongs to the strictly Evangelical party and when in England was especially attracted by the work done by the Low Church. She is a great supporter of the Salvation Army. In Sweden the followers of General Booth have had the greatest success, and have always had all the help and countenance that was possible from he Queen.

Naturalists have long urged that systematic attempts should be made to prevent the extinction of many noble and beautiful animals, and Professor Gregory, in the "Leisure Hour", states that regulations for the preservation of a few species are in force in several regions of the world. In the United States efforts are being made to save some of the native animals from the fate of extinction. Among the vanishing races are the bison, the pronghorn antelope, the elk, the Rocky Mountain goat, moose, grizzly bear, and beaver, all of which are characteristic American animals. Dr. S. P. Langley has for many years urged that the State should provide refuges for American animals which are being exterminated for purposes of commerce and sport. The National Zoological Park at Washington was established for this purpose, and two of the animals preserved from extinction in it are shown in a report, just published. It is to be hoped that the United States Congress will accept the suggestion of Dr. Langley to provide a ranch on which rare animals can live without a sense of captivity for a time before being transported to the Park at Washington, where everything will be done to preserve their race from vanishing completely from the list of American fauna.

The meeting of the Select Committee of the House of Commons to inquire into a report upon the circumstances attending the imprisonment of Mr. P. A. McHugh for contempt of court by two resident Magistrates, under the Irish Perpetual Coercion Act of 1887, may render it of interest to recall the fact that on two other occasions the administration of the Coercion Act has occupied the attention of the House of Commons with respect to the invasion of Parliamentary privileges. In February, 1888, the arrest in Palace Yard of Mr. Patrick O'Brien in mistake for Mr. Gilhooly, against whom a warrant had been issued by a Coercion Court, was brought under the notice of the House of Commons on a privilege motion, and in November, 1888, the service in the Outer Lobby of Mr. David Sheehy by a police officer with a summons issued under the provisions of the Coercion Act was reported by a Select Committee to be a breach of the privileges of the House.

Mr. P. A. McHugh arrived in London in the custody of the Governor of Sligo Gaol and a prison warder, and was examined before the Select Committee. Mr. McHugh is not the first member of the House of Commons who has, while in custody, given evidence before a Select Committee. In 1831 Mr. George Wellesley was examined before a Committee while in custody on the warrant of the Lord Chancellor for contempt of Court. In 1837 Mr. Lechmere Churton was a witness before a Select Committee under similar circumstances; and in 1846 Mr. William Smith O'brien, while in custody of the Serjeant-at-Arms for a contempt of the House of Commons, was permitted by the House to attend and to give evidence before a Committee of the House of Lords on Irish Poor Law Administration.

Colonel Saunderson, who has just returned to his Parliamentary duties after long sojourn on the Continent, brings with him a pretty story. Arriving in Berlin (the London correspondent of the "Scotsman" tells) he found himself the object of marked attention by the public in the streets. Wherever two or three were gathered together, disposition was shown to raise the welcoming "Hoch! hoch!" Everywhere he was respectfully saluted, and more especially by passing soldiers and officers of the Army. The secret was out with next day's papers, which announced the arrival of Lord Roberts. There is certainly some facial resemblance between the gallant Colonel and the famous Field-Marshall. But the Colonel has the advanage of height by some inches. Invited to dine with the Emperor, Colonel Saunderson was, after dinner, taken on to the Opera and seated in the Imperial box on the right hand of his Majesty. "This", the Emperor laughingly said, "will settle it. My people will know now you must be Lord Roberts". The prophecy was abundantly fulfilled in the papers on the following day, all announcing that Earl Roberts had been present with the Emperor in the Imperial box at the Opera.

Thirty years ago Mr. Froude discovered the laws which govern the resistance offered by water to the propulsion of ships. In 1870 the Admiralty took over Mr. Froude's experimental tank at Torquay, and fifteen years later the Government decided to build a much larger tank at Haslar, near Portsmouth, where tests could be carried out upon models of ships which it proposed to build for the Navy. The Governments of other countries have not allowed us to remain alone in this field of research. Italy, Russia, and Germany all possess tanks, and the United States owns at Washington the largest experimental tank in the world, where models 20ft. in length can be run over a course of 470 feet. Put briefly, the method of testing is as follows: A model of the vessel is made either in wood or, preferably, in paraffin wax. This, when it approaches the dimensions of the plan, is placed in a cutting machine, where it can be planed down to the exact shape required. As soon as it is ready it is placed in the tank and attached to a travelling framework which spans the width of the building, and is propelled from end to end either by a motor or by the cable from a stationary winding engine. Special apparatus records the pull of the model while being drawn through the water, and in this way all kinds of experiments which relate to the design of ships can be carried out with equally good results as those obtained by building full-sized vessels and sending them to sea.

WRITERS AND READERS.

There has been rather a keen competition for the right to publish the new letters by Thomas Carlyle and Jane Welsh Carlyle. The matter is now settled, and during the autumn we may look for two volumes of the correspondence. They will consist of letters written by Mrs. Carlyle to friends, and eventually they will be followed by two others, containing letters which Carlyle wrote, also to various friends. It will be seen, therefore, that the correspondence is general, as the subjects arising in it are many.

The series of books on natural history which the Duke of Bedford is editing will begin to appear shortly. The first volume will be by Professor Hulme, of King's College, and will deal with wild fruits. It will have coloured plates, and this, indeed, will be a notable feature of all the volumes in the Woburn Library, as the series is called, after the Duke of Bedford's historic mansion. Another feature will be the moderate price at which the volumes, though expensively illustrated, are to be issued by Messrs. Hutchinson.

Set in the Indian Ocean are a group of islands of which most people know little but their names—the Andamans and the Nicobars. A book about them, by Mr. C. Boden Kloss, will be published in the autumn by Mr. Murray. It is at once an account of the islands from the point of view of geography and natural history, and an account of their peoples. Needless to say, Mr. Boden Kloss has gathered his information on the spot, as the result of personal travel. The book will have the title "In the Andamans and Nicobars", and will be illustrated.

Among the papers left by Bishop Phillips Brooks, whose biography appeared not very long ago, there were a number of sermons. A selection of these has been made for a volume which Messrs. Macmillan are to publish here under the title "The Law of Growth and other Sermons". At one time Phillips Brooks was a frequent visitor to this country, and he was a welcome preacher in Westminster Abbey. This circumstance probably helped the circulation which his various volumes of sermons have had among English readers, but in any case it has been large. It is not every popular preacher whose discourses sell in book form.

The next number of the "Quarterly Review" will contain a signed article by Mr. Swinburne on Charles Dickens. It will be the first singed article that has ever appeared in the "Quarterly", and so will be notable in that sense. It is a full study of Dickens as a writer, and of the position his writings occupy in literature.

Book collectors will be interested in copies of the hand-made paper edition of the Coronation service which the Oxford University Press published. It was limited to 350 copies, at prices ranging from half a guinea upwards, according to the quality of binding. The whole edition was sold at once, and the question is how the postponement of the Coronation will influence its value in the future. On the title-page it is stated, of course, that the contents form the order of service prescribed to be said on June 26. Since there are so few copies of this fine Oxford edition, the possibility is that they may become valuable.

Dr. Alcott, one of the authorities of the Calcutta Museum, is at present on a visit to this country. During recent years he has been carrying out investigations relating to the natural history of the Indian seas. As a result of this he has written a book with the title "A Naturalist in the Indian Seas", and Mr. Murray is to publish it. The book will belong to that attractive school of literature of which Dacwin gave us a great example in his record of the cruise of the Beagle. Such books never lack a public, and nowadays they can be illustrated in a very effective way. This one will have beautiful plates showing sea shells and other types of Indian marine life.

Sir Martin Conway and the Rev. W. A. B. Coolidge edit a series of climbers' guides which Mr. Fisher Unwin publishes. There will appear in it, this month, a volume dealing with the Bernese Oberland, by Mr, G. Hasler, a young but already well-known Bernese climber. He has had access to notes accumulated by Mr. Coolidge and other mountaineers with reference to the snowy region of the Bernese Oberland. These he has completed by his own studies and explorations, and his manuscript has been revised by Mr. Coolidge. It seems that at present there is no guide for climbers in the region which Mr. Hasler minutely describes.

There is an intimate glimpse of the stirring years with which the nineteenth century began its course in a book which Mr. Elliot Stock will publish at once. It is a memoir of Collin Watson, who was a pioneer of steam navigation, and it has been prepared by his daughter from diaries and correspondence which he left. He was born in 1796, and thus was old enough to give his services in the Militia at a time when it was almost the only force remaining at home to defend our shores. His pictures of military service in what may be called the Waterloo period are lively and interesting, and he has much to say of the general state of the country. The book is illustrated with pictures of the chief places and people mentioned in it.

Some interesting particulars are given by Messrs. Funk and Wagnalls as to the origin of the large "Jewish Encyclopædia", which they are issuing in America and here. They write to us :—The work in its entirety is costing above £100,000, and is the greatest Jewish literary enterprise since the Talmud. Curiously enough it is being brought out by Christian publishers, as it appears that no Jewish publishing house, or syndicate, could be found with sufficient capital or confidence to undertake an enterprise of this magnitude. Dr. Isidore Singer, the editor-in-chief, sought unsuccessfully for years about Europe for a publisher, and then, at the suggestion, we believe, of Dr. Zadoc Kahn, the Chief Rabbi of France, turned his face to the new world. There he had no better success until he met Dr. Isaac K. Funk, whose firm were attracted by the scheme and adopted it.

A book on the fungus-flora of Great Britain and Europe is to be published shortly by Messrs. Duckworth. It has been written by Mr. George Massee, who is principal assistant at Kew, and whose observations have extended over a period of twenty-five years. There are, it appears, 2,750 species of European fungus-flora, of which 1,553 are found in Britain. Edible and poisonous species are described and classified, and so are those known to be injurious to cultivated plants. The working naturalist likes books which he can conveniently carry with him when he is in the field. This one has been kept to such limits of size that the traveller and tourist may put it in the corner of a knapsack.

Sir William Laird Clowes has written a novel e[illegible]ed "Told to the Marines". It will be published s[illegible] by Messrs. Treherne.—Mr. Bernard Capes has a novel, "The Mill of Silence", coming out with Mr. John Long. The scene of it is in Hampshire.—Next week Messrs. Macmillan will publish a book giving "The Story of the Mormons". It is by Mr. W. A. Linn, an American writer.—The Rev. Joseph McCabe, the author of a recent book on Peter Abelard, has written a volume dealing with St. Augustine and his age. It will appear in the autumn.—Dr. W. A. P. Martin, who has written several books on China, will shortly leave for that country to become president of the new University which the reform Viceroy, Chang Chih Tung, is establishing at Wu-Chang.—Mr. J. Arthur Thomson is contributing a volume on the subject of heredity to Mr. Murray's Progressive Science Series Mr. Thomson is already known for several books on scientific subjects.—The Rev. L. Maclean Watt, who wrote the winning ode in the Coronation contest, arranged by "Good Words", had already been known as a poet. Mr. Dent published a little volume of verse for him last summer, "In Love's Garden".

Mr. John Long will shortly publish Mr. G. B. Burgin's new Canadian novel, "A Wilful Woman". A short time before Mrs. Lynn Linton's death she was reading "Old Man's Marriage", by the same author, and asked him to write her a story from her point of view, dealing with the earlier days of "Old Man", "Ikey", and "Miss Wilks". The new book will recount the first meeting of this incongruous trio, and the evolution of "Old Man's" mule from the depths of the Bush. It may be remembered that "The Times" critic, in reviewing "Old Man's Marriage", declared that "It is a strong thing to say that this female is the most interesting specimen of her class that has ever been portrayed in fiction, but it is literally true".

This week people's thoughts have not been for books. Only people of a bookish habit of mind will pause occasionally to speculate on how the present events and the epoch in which we are living will show in the history-books of the future; or to wonder how many St. Simons or Grevilles are among them taking notes, to serve the future historian for colour and personal detail. The worst of it is that the habit of note-taking and scribbling has become so almost universal that the historian of the future will be in danger not seeing the wood for the trees.

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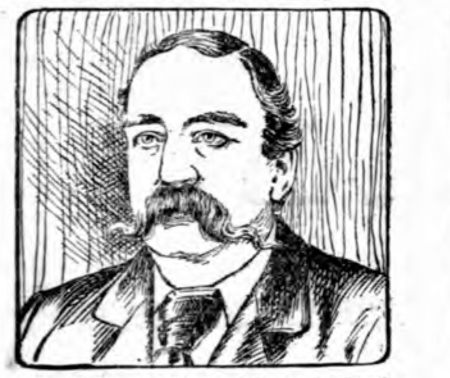

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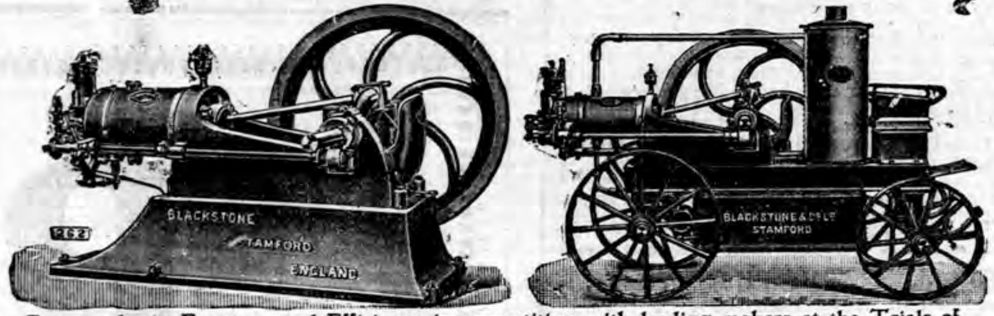

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THE MORAL.

"I need not be missed if another succeed me;
To reap down those fields which in spring I have sown,
He who ploughed and who sowed is not missed by the reaper,
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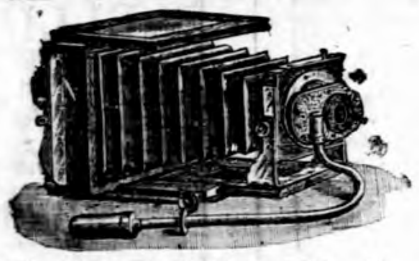

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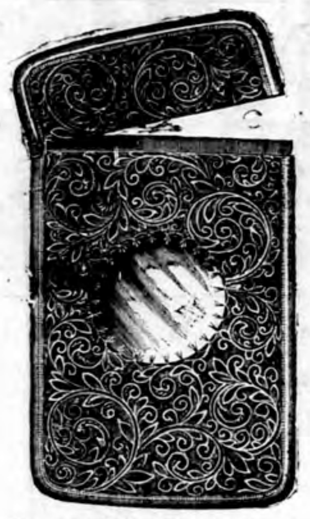

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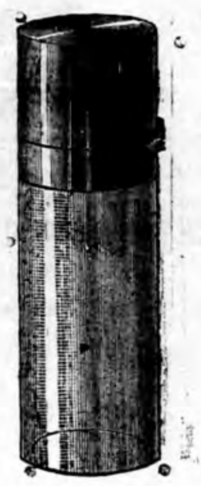

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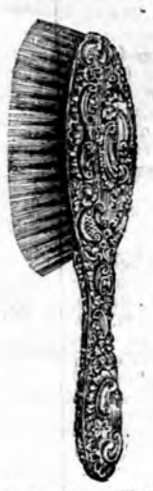

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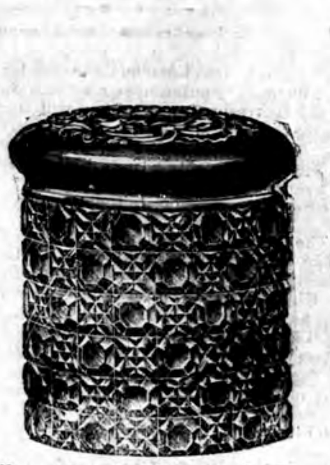

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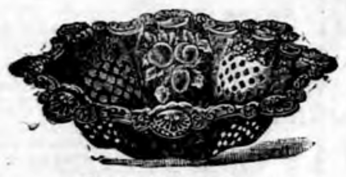

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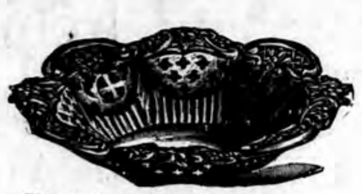

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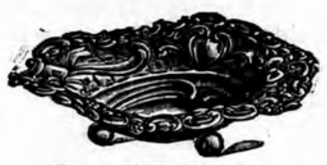

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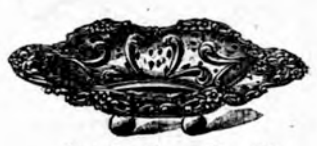

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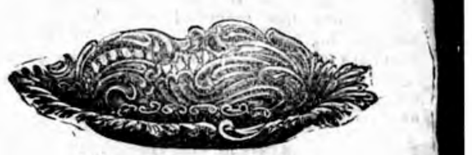

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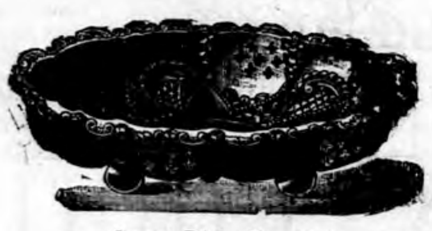

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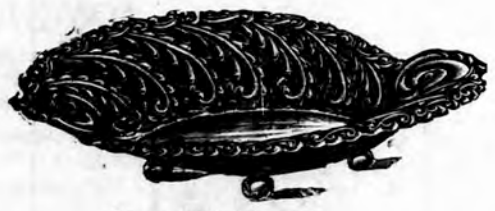

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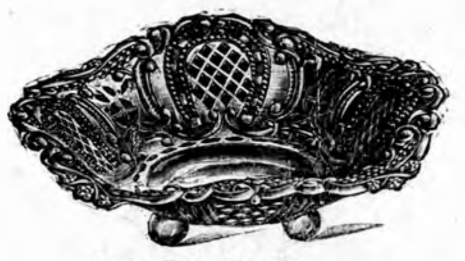

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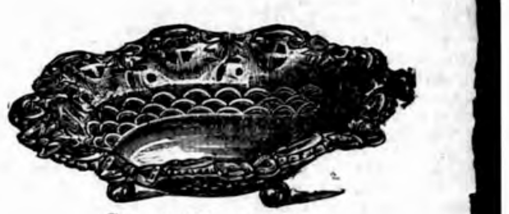

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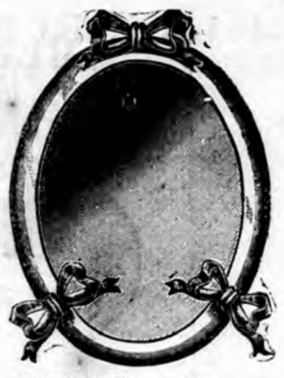

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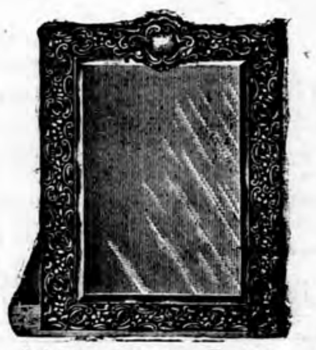

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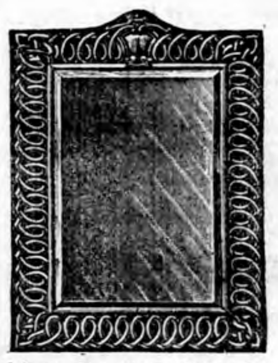

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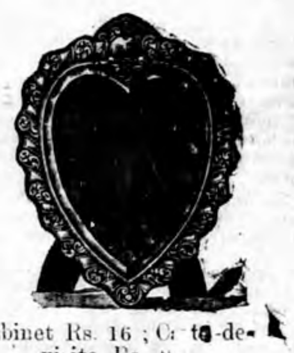

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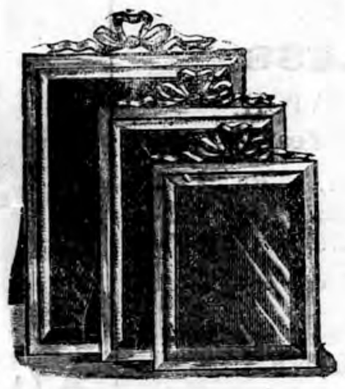

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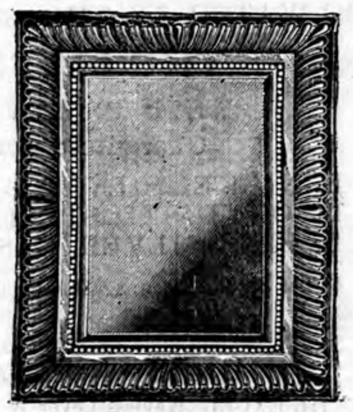

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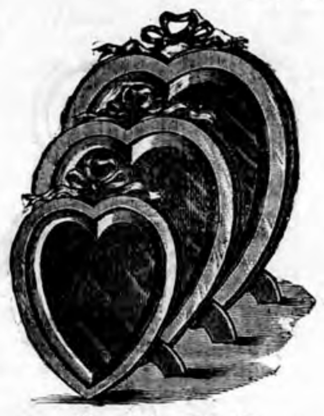

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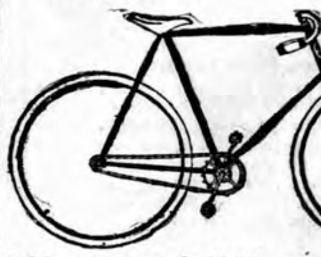

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